FBIS-SOV-79-047
Thursday
8 March 1979
Vol III No 047 Supp 004

DAILY REPORT

Supplement

SOVIET UNION

PRESS CARRIES LEADERS' SUPREME SOVIET

ELECTION SPEECHES

PART III

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NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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[Supreme Soviet election speech by G.V. Romanov]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Election of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet is an important political event and a traditional national holiday. During elections when the country's highest state organ is formed in a truly democratic situation, the Communist Party, emerging in a united indivisible block with non-party members, is even more closely consolidating ties with the masses and is meshing its course with the will of the people, with the fundamental interests of our motherland. As pointed out in the CC CPSU Appeal to all voters, to all citizens of the USSR, the source of our achievements and the guarantee of communism's complete triumph lie in this unity.

The trust of the people is a great honor. Allow me to express deep gratitude and sincere thanks to the workers, engineering and technical personnel, and to the scientists and employees from the collectives in enterprises and organizations that nominated me as candidate for the post of deputy in the Council of the Union in the USSR Supreme Soviet. Speakers from this rostrum today have said many nice words, injunctions, and wishes. I accept your fine words as an expression of unlimited trust in our Leninist party, as a high rating for the practical activities of the CPSU Central Committee, of its Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. Let me assure you, dear comrades representing all voters of the Moscow district, that I will continue to exert my every effort for the party cause, in service to the Soviet people.

Slightly more than 4 years separate us from the last elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. A short period from the standpoint of time. But, this period will occupy its own inimitable place in the chronicles of our country where saturation with vital political events, scale of constructive activity, and practical results are concerned. The 25th CPSU Congress became a significant landmark. The 60-year jubilee of the Great October socialist revolution was widely and triumphantly celebrated. The national discussion and passage of the new Soviet Constitution--the outstanding document of the contemporary epoch--was an event of historical importance.

Legislatively consolidating the building in the USSR of a developed socialist society and conversion of our state into a national state, the bases of social structure and policy, rights, freedom, and obligations of the citizens, our Fundamental Law showed the entire world that the people are the single and fully-empowered master of the country and the basic content of the USSR Constitution is further development of socialist democracy.

The Soviet people through their unanimous approval of the Fundamental Law again demonstrated their selfless devotion to Leninist teachings, to the ideals of Great October, to the cause of the Communist Party--the leading and guiding force of Soviet society.

Today's election campaign for the USSR Supreme Soviet--the first elections under the new USSR Constitution--is also underway in a situation of high political and labor enthusiasm. The Soviet people have named comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, a tireless continuer of the Leninist cause, outstanding political and state leader, CC CPSU General Secretary, and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as a national candidate to be a deputy.

Linked with Leonid Il'ich's name is elaboration and implementation of vital practical steps taken by the party and state internally and in the international arena, all the purposeful CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo's activities replete with immutable unity of theory and practice. Under the direct guidance of Leonid Il'ich a business-like creative situation has been created in the party and in the country, an atmosphere of high confidence in cadres and, at the same time, demandingness, a principled party nature and irreconcilability towards shortcomings, total support for initiative, for everything new and progressive born of practice in economic and cultural development.

Wholly and completely approving the party's Leninist course and the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the workers of Leningrad and of the oblast are even more closely rallying around the Communist Party prepared as always to give their all for the further growth in the might of our great motherland.

Following the Leninist tradition, the party relates carefully to the accumulated know-how in the struggle to create a new society and is unceasingly enriching it. A manifestation of such an approach to know-how and traditions are the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, of subsequent CC CPSU Plenums, the works of comrade L. I. Brezhnev relative to key foreign and domestic policy questions.

Achieving unity of word and deed, the party steadfastly, with revolutionary scope and practicality, implements the intended course. The preelection CC CPSU Appeal embodies generalized results of work to implement the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

The country's economic potential grew at enormous rates. Suffice it to say, between 1974-1978 industrial products manufactured increased by a factor of 1.4 as compared to the previous five-year plan. During the three last years alone approximately 370 billion rubles in capital investments were allocated to develop the national economy. This exceeds the figure for the first six five-year plans combined.

The party's agrarian policy directed towards converting agriculture into a highly developed and highly efficient sector of our economy is being successfully implemented.

The developed socialist society built through the efforts of many generations of Soviet people is distinguished by its high maturity in social relations, in the center of which stands the person--with his needs, interests, and concerns. Unswerving improvement in the national welfare is one Communist Party program task and it steadfastly puts in practice the most humane slogan--everything for the good of the person, everything for his happiness.

You all, comrades, are well informed about the purposeful work being done by the Communist Party in the international arena. The main goal of this activity was and remains eliminating the threat of a new world war, achievement of a stable peace, development of fruitful cooperation between all countries with strict respect for the sovereignty of each.

These efforts have been crowned with great success. But, the enemies of detente are not abating. The situation in the world remains contradictory and complex.

The Soviet Union along with the fraternal socialist countries has recently made quite constructive proposals, implementation of which would insure a further lessening of international tension. However, the aggressive circles in a number of states met these proposals with a new spiral of the arms race, with a build-up of military potential, with an unrestrained growth in military expenditures. This is evident in the example of the draft of the new budget presented for approval by the Congress of the United States of America, a budget envisioning the highest military expenditures in the entire history of the USA. This also manifests itself in the militaristic desires of the present Chinese leadership in the field of modernization of the military-industrial complex.

Statesmen bearing the responsibility for the life of their countries have reached the point of having to fully recognize the actual significance of the alternative facing humanity: either the arms race is halted and reversed or there will be teetering on the brink of war, with all the dangerous consequences attendant thereto. "There can be but one choice," comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted recently in his dispatch to the Committee on Disarmament. "Efforts directed towards achieving a decisive turnaround in the struggle to halt the arms race must be doubled, tripled, quadrupled."

Regarding the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states, we will as previously follow this line and conduct a steadfast struggle to liquidate hotbeds of military conflicts in various regions of the planet and to regulate them on a just basis, firmly oppose provocation of international crises and interference in the internal affairs of other states, and demonstrate solidarity with peoples who stand up for the cause of national freedom and independence. Such is the principled position of the Communist Party and Soviet state. A position which, in spite of any obstacles, our party, depending upon the unanimous support of the Soviet people and of all peaceloving forces, will unswervedly advocate and defend.

Everything of which we are rightfully proud--the growing economic and defensive might of the Soviet state, the rise in national well-being, the high international authority of our country--all this in combination represents the living embodiment of the general political line of the CPSU approved by all the Soviet people.

The workers of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast look to the elections of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a sense of fulfillment. Much of what was established as a goal during previous elections has already been accomplished or is being accomplished.

Having overfulfilled the assignment of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, Leningraders unswervedly are working to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The broad scope of the socialist competition with the slogan "From the high quality work of the individual--to the highly efficient labor of the collective!", the purposeful organizational and political work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and of Soviet and economic organs insured overfulfillment of assignments in 3 years of the five-year plan in growth of volumes of production and of labor productivity. Production valued in excess of 570 million rubles above the annual plans resulted.

Agricultural workers during this period increased the mean annual output of gross production by 25 percent and sold to the state, in addition to the planned assignments, 73,000 tons of meat, 142,000 tons of milk, and 406 million eggs.

Dozens of vital installations in industry and in agriculture have been commissioned ahead of schedule and assimilated. Many important social problems have been solved.

Speaking of today's affairs and concerns, we are not forgetting what we had at the outset, and that not being that long ago. Leningraders of the old and middle generation well remember the severe war years. Bombings and shellings, ice and cold subjected Leningrad to great harm: hundreds of industrial enterprises and rail and port facilities were destroyed and damaged. When the blockade was lifted the available housing had decreased by more than 5 million square meters. Half of the school buildings had been put out of action, as were three-fourths of the medical institutions, 85 percent of the city's urban rolling stock, and approximately 200 world-renowned historical and architectural monuments were destroyed or damaged.

Incinerated cities and towns and the mountains of rubble remaining after the war gave rise to gloating by international imperialism, which figured that the Soviet Union would be set back many years. But again--and by what a factor!--the enemies of socialism miscalculated.

Thanks to the enormous work of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the aftermath of the war was eliminated in a short period of time and our motherland achieved unimagined heights of economic and social progress.

I recall that in 1945 the total volume of production manufactured by enterprises in Leningrad was only 32 percent of the prewar level. During that victorious year Leningraders manufactured hydraulic generators with a total capacity of 72,000 kw and steam turbines with a capacity of 4,800 kw. Today Elektrosila and Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod associations, implementing party decisions, are producing turbines and generators at a rate greater by a factor of 25. Machinery with capacities in the tens of thousand kw are now being replaced by aggregates with a capacity of 500,000 and 800,000 kw. Such equipment is being supplied to practically all new construction projects, including the Zaporozh'ye and Uglegorsk Electric Power Stations. A unique 1.2 million kw generator and turbine has been created for the Kostroma GRES.

Between these achievements and their sources was an episode which Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev recalls in his book "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth]. When the Americans refused to supply turbines to rebuild the Dneproges after the war, the order went to the Leningraders and workers in Novokramatorsk. "And, even though the suspenses were awfully rigid," Leonid Il'ich writes, "the machinery they produced was more reliable and more powerful than the American equipment."

Between these achievements and their sources was the world's first nuclear electric power station--the Obninsk station--and its 5,000 kw equipment was also produced in our city. Today near Leningrad there is the 2 million kw Nuclear Electric Power Station imeni V. I. Lenin in operation and it will reach a capacity of 4 million kw in 1980.

If the LAES [Leningrad Nuclear Electric Power Station] was equipped with 500,000 kw generators, a turbogenerator with a unit capacity of 1 million kw will be manufactured by Elektrosila this year for a nuclear electric power station under construction in the Ukraine. In total, generators with a total capacity exceeding 8 million kw are to be built during this five-year plan for nuclear electric power stations. At the beginning of this five-year plan the collective from the Izhorskiy zavod Association built equipment with a capacity of 1 million kw for nuclear power installations, this year the assignment is to be 2.5 million kw, and in 1980 they will build 5 million kw worth of equipment.

Leningrad shipbuilders in the postwar period began with small dry-cargo ships, refrigerator ships, and tankers. Departing today from the stocks of the Admiralty Association and from the Baltic and A. A. Zhdanov plants en route to the ocean's expanses are large-capacity tankers, fish factories, modern vessels employing the horizontal loading method, and unique scientific research ships assigned important tasks in support of space exploration. The Northern Sea Route can be operated practically all year thanks to creation of the world's largest nuclear icebreakers "Arktika" and "Sibir'".

The production of vital types of machinery, mechanisms, equipment, and materials, many of which we had never even dreamed of 30 years ago, has grown immensely. Among them are the 300-hp Kirovets tractors and unique astronomical telescopes, "processing center" type machine tools and a prototype of a new thermonuclear outfit, modern diesels and escalators, equipment for animal husbandry and feed production, mechanization and automation equipment, industrial robots and manipulators and equipment for plasma processing of metal.

The structure of Leningrad's industry, with the large associations and enterprises as its foundation, has undergone radical change. The leading lights of Leningrad's industry--Kirovskiy zavod, Izhorskiy zavod, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy zavod, Elektrosila, and Krasnyy vyborzhets associations and dozens of enterprises in the light and food industries--have been redesigned and retooled. The potential of many of the oblast's cities is growing and many large contemporary enterprises have been set up here: the Tikhvin productions of the Kirovskiy zavod Association, Fosforit Plant

in Kingisepp, and the petroleum processing and biochemical plants in the city of Kirishi. The capacities of the Svetogorsk and Sys'skiy pulp and paper combines and of other enterprises have been repeatedly increased.

Leningrad's industry at the present time produces half of all the turbines and almost 60 percent of the generators produced in the country, 50 percent of the subway cars and one out of every 10 large electrified vehicle, almost one-third of the rubber footwear, one out of every five color TV set and vacuum cleaner, more than 40 percent of the cameras, and many other types of equipment and high-quality items of mass consumption.

Agricultural production is also developing along the lines of intensification on an industrial basis. Dozens of large livestock raising complexes and farms, highly-mechanized poultry farms, and combined feed plants have been built and placed in operation. Modern hothouse combines occupy in excess of 100 hectares. Land reclamation is underway on a large scale. Specialized associations and trusts producing all the basic types of agricultural products have been created. In accordance with the counter plan, rural workers as early as 1980 will produce almost 1 million tons of milk, at least 200,000 tons of meat, 1.5 million eggs, and 530,000 tons of vegetables and potatoes, which will represent a fine contribution to insuring Leningraders have an uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs.

The workers of Leningrad and of the oblast sense the continual assistance of the party and state in solution of social problems. During 3 years of the five-year plan the income of the population and commodity turnover rose by approximately 15 percent. If during the past five-year plan the salary of more than 2 million Leningraders occupied in the production sectors was increased, then this year there will be an increase in the rates and wages of an additional almost 1 million workers in the non-production sphere.

The housing problem is being solved consistently. During the postwar period the city's available housing increased by a factor of almost 3. During this five-year plan alone more than 12 million square meters of total area will be constructed, which will make up more than one-half of the total housing that the city had in 1945. Since the start of the five-year plan more than 7 million square meters of usable area of homes has already been commissioned and this made it possible to improve the housing conditions for some 500,000 Leningraders. Some 108,000 families received separate apartments.

Great Patriotic War invalids in Groups I and II have, in the main, been furnished new housing. Some 8,500 production veterans received housing by advancing on the housing list. More than 11,000 families living in communal apartments received additional room due to tenants vacating. Some 7,000 young families were relocated from dormitories to well-built communal apartments. Hundreds of families of doctors, teachers, production training masters from vocational technical schools, and workers from science and art received apartments as their waiting period concluded.

Thus, the task assigned by the oblast party organization--improve the living conditions for all Leningraders listed on the register as of 1 January 1976--is being successfully accomplished and will in the main be completed by the

first half of 1980. Taking into consideration that, in the near years, the volumes of housing construction will remain high, the possibility exists to accelerate--at the expense of local Soviets and proportional participation of collectives--the periods for providing housing to many categories of workers and primarily to Leningraders living in communal apartments who for a long time have worked at the same enterprise, have provided services to the motherland, and who have performed high labor achievements.

During the period between elections party and Soviet organs increased their attention on construction of preschool children institutions. In just 3 years 253 preschool institutions accomodating 62,000 children were built in Leningrad and in the oblast, i. e., more than was built during the entire Ninth Five-Year Plan. By 1980 an additional 128 kindergarten and day care centers accomodating more than 35,000 children will be commissioned, which in the main will make it possible to satisfy the needs of Leningrad's population.

During this period 64 general education schools went into operation. The vocational and technical education system was radically overhauled. At the time of the past elections 48 new vocational and technical education complexes and 68 dormitories were placed in operation in the city and oblast. During this period almost 120 million rubles of capital investments were allocated to develop this system and there was an excellent return on this investment: at the present time, 123,000 future workers are studying in 300 specialties at 193 educational institutions.

In 3 years of the five-year plan the vocational and technical schools have already graduated almost 185 qualified workers for various sectors of the national economy. Another vital problem has also been solved: all vocational and technical schools provide their graduates with a secondary education in addition to a specialty.

A great deal is being done to fortify and expand the financial base for public health, urban transit, and cultural institutions. The scale of work involving environmental protection has grown.

You know that a decision was made at comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative late last year to protect Leningrad against flooding. The engineering project has been approved. A reliable shield 8 meters high will rise above the Gulf of Finland and will protect the city against floods.

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all Leningraders, to express sincere thanks to the party Central Committee, to its Politburo, and personally to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for this new clear manifestation of continual concern about the city of Leningrad.

Summing up what has been done, we can state: the chief result of the work of the Leningrad party organization and that of the workers of the city and oblast to implement to decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress is that great new boundaries have been crossed in raising the effectiveness of all sectors of the economy and in accomplishment of social tasks.

The Leningraders' labor received a high rating. As you know, during past

years of the five-year plan, Leningrad and the oblast and dozens of collectives emerged as victors in All-Union Socialist Competition. Today we note with satisfaction that, based upon 1978 results as well, 56 enterprises and organizations, the Kalininskiy, Vsevolozhskiy, Podporozhskiy, and Priozerskiy rayons, the city of Gatchina, Leningrad, and Leningradskaya Oblast have been declared victors in the All-Union Socialist Competition and have been awarded the Travelling Red Banners of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol CC.

Permit me, comrades, to sincerely congratulate the competition victors and all Leningraders on this high labor rating and express the conviction that the response to it will be new successes in accomplishment of the tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

As your candidate for deputy, I am pleased to note that one of the city's strongest industrial regions--Moskovskiy Rayon--is making a substantial contribution to Leningraders' achievements. From the start of the five-year plan the rayon's industry accomplished above-plan production totalling almost 70 millions rubles, i. e., it supplied one-eighth of our total increase. It is important that 95 percent of the production growth was achieved by improving labor productivity. This shows that the party raykom, local party committees, managers, and enterprise engineering services attempt to gain great results through reduced expenditure of financial and labor resources.

In our rayon, where there is a concentration of the largest associations, authoritative scientific research institutes, project planning, and design organizations, great attention is placed on acceleration of scientific and technical progress and creation of highly-productive technology. Economic efficiency in scientific research elaborations rose by 20 percent. The activity of many associations and enterprises in assimilating unique types of technology which determines technical progress in a number of leading sectors of the national economy is deserving of high praise.

Electric power engineers, as already pointed out, ahead of schedule produced the world's largest turbogenerator with a 1.2 million kw capacity for the Kostroma GRES, as well as the one-of-a-kind 640,000 kw hydraulic generator for the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's congratulatory letter to those participating in construction of the giant on the Yenisey to mark the start-up of the first power unit fittingly crowns the labor of the collectives from all 28 Leningrad enterprises and organizations--the initiators of competition for integrated accomplishment of tasks connected with construction of the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES at a high level and with short suspenses.

The rayon's labor collectives created new radiotechnical equipment complexes, highly-productive construction and road equipment, and oil and gas pipeline machinery. The Skorokhod, Proletarskiy trud, and Mayak associations, food production combines, and other enterprises are increasing the production of consumer goods. The fact that, this year alone, enterprises will manufacture products in an amount equal to that produced by all Leningrad plants and

factories 40 years ago speaks to the level of the industrial potential of our rayon. Construction and transportation organizations, educational institutions, public health facilities, trade and public dining facilities, administrative organs, and other rayon organizations are also doing a great deal to accomplish the rayon integrated plan.

At work in our rayon are tens of thousands of remarkable workers, engineering and technical personnel, scientists, and specialists who are setting an example of a selfless attitude to the cause and demonstrating innovation and inquiry in their work. Among them are Hero of Socialist Labor, academician Nikolay Nikitich Isanin; Hero of Socialist Labor, brigadier of insulators in the Elektrosila Association Aleksandr Pavlovich Vasil'yev; fitter at a scientific production association Nikolay Gerasimovich Zakharov; polisher from the same association Viktor Grigor'yevich Pogorelov and senior pilot-inspector, Hero of the Soviet Union Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Yanchenko, a deputy of the Lengorsovet who works in the Leningrad Civil Aviation Administration; Cavalier of the Order of Lenin, brigadier of an integrated brigade in the 16th Construction Trust Vladimir Alekseyevich Alekseyev; employee in the Skorokhód Association, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation Natal'ya Olegovna Kulagina; driver from the 1st Trolleybus Depot, deputy to the Moskovskiy Rayon Council Viktor Valerianovich Remezov; deputy to the Lengorsovet, chief doctor at the 47th Polyclinic Margarita Ivanovna Vinogradova, and many others.

Permit me with all my heart to wish all the leading participants in the rayon socialist competition new successes in labor!

During the period between elections in Moskovskiy Rayon--both at the behest of the voters and according to the plan--significant things were accomplished to further improve amenities and everyday life and to raise of level of service and the well-being of the population.

During these years housing totalling almost 330,000 m^2 of total area was built, mainly through construction in the new microrayon south of Victory Square. Construction of trade, public dining, and everyday service enterprises will unfold here this year. At present, 75 percent of the rayon's population lives in individual apartments.

The formation of and amenities for a majority of the microrayons are being completed. Practically complete is construction of such highways as the Pulkovo and Moscow Highways and Vitebsk Prospekt. Lenin Prospekt has been made into a main artery. A pedestrian tunnel is in operation at Victory Park and a vehicle tunnel is available where the Kiev Highway intersects the road to Pulkovo Airport. Construction began this year on a traffic interchange where the Moscow Highway intersects the rail line and is to be completed in time for the Olympic Games.

As you recall, work was in full swing during the last elections to build a monument to the historic defenders of Leningrad. The monument was dedicated on the 30th anniversary of Victory Day and it went into operation with its

Memorial Hall by the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. Thus, establishment of one of the city's leading architectural ensembles--Victory Square--is coming to fruition.

During the past election period many voter mandates concerned acceleration of the construction of a 25,000-seat unique sports arena. I can report today that thanks to measures taken and the good work of the builders in the 16th Trust in Glavleningradstroy [Main Administration for the Housing, Civil Engineering, and Industrial Construction of the Leningrad Gorispolkom] the construction of this huge complex is coming to an end. The task now is to conclude the work required to meet the Olympic Games requirements for engineering preparations and the amenities in the area adjacent to the sports arena.

It should be added at this point that certain voter mandates and individual planning measures could not be accomplished fully. This primarily refers to the construction in progress in the area adjacent to the former Warsaw Railroad--from Basseynaya Ulitsa to Krasnoputilovskaya Ulitsa and from Korpusnoye Shosse to Blagodatnaya Ulitsa. Apparently more should have been required of the Lensovet ispolkom and of rayon leaders to solve these problems. I think the mistakes will soon be corrected and we will get that area in proper shape.

The proposal to renovate the 2,500-seat auditorium at the Lenin monument did not get done. The task was more difficult that we thought. The locations of the construction sites are presently being determined where the departmental sections can be transferred. Specifications are being elaborated. I would like to state at the same time that, in order to improve conditions under which the workers obtain cultural relaxation, the problem has been solved pursuant to construction of the Elektrosila Association House of Culture with the 1,100-seat auditorium, which will be located on Moskovskiy Prospekt near the Zenit Theater.

Our meeting, as we all understand, is to sum up what has been accomplished and determine future tasking. It should be noted in this connection that there are deficiencies in accomplishment of economic and social programs. They result primarily from the formalistic attitude of certain workers to their direct responsibilities, as well as to irresponsibility on the part of party and Soviet organs in accomplishment of decisions.

The development of the material and technical base of services maintaining available housing still lags in Moskovskiy and several other rayons. The services sphere is also numbered among the unfinished business requiring most diligent attention. Conversion of urban housekeeping services into large mechanized sectors is only slowly being accomplished. Modern ways of serving the population are being sparingly introduced.

The situation that arose when the temperature fell sharply brought many shortcomings to light. A number of homes, organizations, and institutions also were without heat in our rayon. As you know, the oblispolkom buro took the corresponding measures to eliminate the oversights and strictly disciplined those workers who did not supply reliable heat and water. There were significantly fewer signals of alarm on these frosty days.

Meanwhile, the leaders of a number of organizations upon whom the precise work of all subunits involved in serving Leningraders depends are obliged to make serious conclusions.

We are never short of workers--we find them in industry, in agriculture, in construction, in transportation--who are ready at the drop of a hat to "signal" higher authorities, rather than locally taking exhaustive measures and solving a particular problem. It is not rare that a number of decisions are made on a particular occasion, but nothing happens. There is not full clarity in every sector of management--who is responsible and for what, the requisite demandingness is not always made on the executor and this leads to breakdowns and other delays.

Applicable in this regard is a letter written by Lenin to a worker who was complaining about economic problems. He requested Lenin's intercession, for he had already, at least a dozen times, run down the problem, seemingly had gotten to the root of things, but the end of the matter never came. This was Vladimir Il'ich's response: ". . .'run down the problem a dozen times, seemingly, to the root of things', you write. But, that is the crux of it, you never once got to the root of things without the 'seemingly. . .' You gave up, you did not struggle, you did not exhaust all means of struggle."

Our party, as was pointed out at the July and November (1978) CC CPSU Plenums, critically analyzes the results of social development and points out ways to solve problems that arise in a particular sector of the economy. The main condition for further development of consistent movement forward was and remains unswerving improvement in production efficiency and work quality in all links of the national economy.

The direct duty of party and Soviet organs is to insure exemplary leadership, a state approach to any problem, and high final results in work. This is a general concern of both the voting organs and the working masses under whose control these organs operate.

For the first time in constitutional practice, there is in the country's Fundamental Law a chapter specially devoted to the people's deputy. It is stated in the articles making up that chapter that deputies are plenipotentiary representatives of the people in the Councils, that, participating in the work of the Councils, they decide questions of state, economic, and sociocultural organizational development, they implement Council decisions, they monitor the activities of state organs, enterprises, and organizations, and implement the mandates of the voters.

Last May at a meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, discussing further development of local organs of power through which the national will manifests itself, underscored: "A saying was born in our time: 'He who is in the Council is answerable to the people'." We must comprehensively fulfill this mandate, we must more widely translate into the practical sphere those constitutional positions relative to the activities of the Councils and to their deputies.

As is known in recent years the organizing foundation of all our work is the comprehensive plan for economic and social development in the Tenth Five-Year

Plan, which more fully considers extant reserves, relys upon the intensity of the tasking and of the socialist pledges made, and permits concentrating efforts of labor collectives, party, Soviet, and economic organs on realization of the main tasks assigned to Leningraders.

Our duty is also to further refine activities in this direction and insure elaboration and implementation of those plans which, in accordance with party demands, make it possible to optimize the way the extant production and scientific-technical potential of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast is employed.

This means a requirement to even further utilize reserves for improving production efficiency and primarily to better utilize fixed production capital. We are doing a great deal in this regard. But, we are far from doing everything possible to see that every machine tool, every mechanism gives maximum return, to see that commissioned capacities are assimilated within compressed suspenses.

Elaboration at enterprises, sovkhozes, and construction sites of specific measures whose accomplishment would insure a significant rise in labor productivity must become an item of special concern. And this means that it is first of all necessary to universally and rapidly use the most effective achievements of science and technology and envision during project design and development introduction of highly-productive technology, as well as integrated mechanization and automation of production. At the same time it is necessary to more closely collate the widely-used personal and brigade integrated plans with enterprise technical progress plans and develop business-like cooperation between workers and specialists. We must look upon all these measures as the foundation for reducing labor intensive processes and actually freeing workers.

We must make more effective use of moral and economic incentives in regard to those workers who, employing brigade methods, are laboring on one order, are participating in the multiple machine-tool operator movement, are expanding the maintenance sphere, are learning related jobs, and are using the Shchekino approach. Such possibilities exist in every enterprise and they must be used for a greater return.

Success in all of our work depends to a significant degree on the activeness and creative approach of every worker. Indoctrination of these qualities occurs primarily in labor collectives. For it is right here that such traits as initiative, good organization, and discipline more clearly manifest themselves; however, various shortcomings in work are also more evident here.

We must also further elevate the role of labor collectives and put into practice the constitutional positions stating that an immutable condition of realization of rights and freedoms granted is conscientious accomplishment by all citizens of their responsibilities--to the society, to the labor collective, and to the family.

Moskovskiy Rayon was one of the first in which many effective forms of indoctrinational work, including tutelage, appeared. Children's and teenage

clubs attached to housing operation offices, sports clubs, school vacation clubs are all a good idea. We have many programs involving parents. This work also requires refinement.

At the same time, the thought comes to mind that a broader approach is needed today in this area. The tutor--this is both the father and the teacher, the vocational and technical school master and coach. Accomplishment of an integrated approach in practice, where such an important matter as indoctrination of the upcoming generation, of all youths is concerned, must become the constant concern of our society.

Working honorably and conscientiously, sacredly defending the motherland, protecting and consolidating socialist property have become an inner duty for the overwhelming majority of Soviet people. In addition, our society also makes new constitutional demands on its members: bear the lofty title of USSR citizen with honor, preserve nature and protect its riches, support the preservation of public order comprehensively. Parents' responsibility to concern themselves with indoctrination of children, to prepare them for socially-useful labor, and to raise worthy members of socialist society has been elevated to the constitutional level.

One must think about, be concerned about, this so that all citizens know their rights and the ways and methods of accomplishing them, so that they are able to use these rights in the interests of communism's organizational development, so they clearly understand their immutable link with conscientious fulfillment of these responsibilities. The task of party and social organizations responsible for communist indoctrination of workers is to support this, to aid in the development of high political culture by each citizen.

Comrades!

Leningraders, every worker collective, can note the fact that they have made efforts to accomplish the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. A great deal has actually been accomplished. But even more remains to be done.

Soon the 50th anniversary of the initiation of mass socialist competition will be celebrated. The groundwork was laid by the appeal from the collective at the Krasnyy vyborzhets Plant. This was the Leningrad workers' worthy response to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's article "Kak organizovat' sorevnovaniye?" [How Should Competition Be Organized?], first published in PRAVDA in January 1929.

The entire history of socialist competition, just like that of communist subbotniks whose 60th anniversary will also be celebrated this year, vividly shows the colossal energy of the peoples' masses born by our social structure. The desire of leading workers, brigades, and collectives to fulfill the five-year plan tasking prior to the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's birth is a new manifestation of this.

Pledges made for the fourth year of the five-year plan summed up the creative quest of the Leningraders. They envision a further reduction in periods for

elaboration and assimilation of new equipment and technology which will insure a material rise in social labor productivity and steadfast introduction of the CC CPSU approved method of integrated accomplishment of great agricultural tasks. Special reliance has been placed on comprehensive savings in funds and in material and labor resources.

Agricultural workers, builders, transport workers, and workers in the service sphere have set high goals.

The main thing here is to insure their fulfillment. And this, as the party teaches, requires great steadfastness, persistence, and organization on the part of party, Soviet, and economic organs, from social organizations, and from each production collective.

The workers of Leningrad and of the oblast, said G. V. Romanov, approach the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet with a clear understanding of assigned tasks, as do all the Soviet people. He assured the CC CPSU, its Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev of the Leningraders' decisiveness to unswervedly increase their contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Soviet state, to the cause of the further improving the well being of the people.

Again thanking the voters for their high trust, G. V. Romanov wished all the workers of Moskovskiy Rayon luck and prosperity and new successes in fulfillment of Tenth Five-Year Plan assignments and in accomplishment of the decisions of the 25th Congress of Lenin's party.

(Comrade G. V. Romanov's speech was listened to by meeting participants with great interest and repeatedly interrupted by applause)[in boldface]

Concluding the meeting, first secretary of the Moskovskiy Rayon party raykom A. V. Chernukhin sincerely thanked G. V. Romanov for the help he provides the rayon and wished Grigoriy Vasil'yevich good health and new successes in his noble work for the good of the Soviet motherland. He expressed the conviction that the voters from the Moscow voting district will unanimously cast their ballots for the true son of the party and the people.

The meeting is declared closed.

The Soviet national anthem is played.

The previous day candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom G. V. Romanov visited TsNII imeni Academician A. N. Krylov, the Skorokhod Association, and Bol'shoy Sports Arena construction site.

A discussion was held in the Moskovskiy CPSU raykom during which problems of further accomplishment of the integrated economic and social development plan for the rayon were reviewed.

Demichev Speech in Lyubertsy

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 14 Feb 79 pp 1-2 WA

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday at the Palace of Culture in the city of Lyubertsy by the voters of the Lyubertsy electoral district with candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet from that district Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CC CPSU Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture.

The gathering was opened by K. D. Kalimanov, first secretary of the Lyubertsy CPSU gorkom.

With great enthusiasm and inspiration, meeting participants elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Leninist Central Committee headed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

K. I. Tikhonova, accredited representative of the candidate for deputy and chief economist at the Lyubertsy Rug Combine, was seated on the rostrum. She discussed the life and activities of P. N. Demichev and appealed to the voters to unanimously vote on 4 March for a full slate of communists and non-party members.

"The upcoming election for the USSR Supreme Soviet is a vital political event in the sociopolitical life of the country, a review of Soviet socialist democracy," said A. F. Sushkov, director of Wood Working Combine No. 13, in his speech at the meeting with the candidate for deputy. "The ardent lines of the CC CPSU Appeal to all voters, to all citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, elicited pride and inspiration in the heart of each one of us. The penetrating words of this emotional party document call us forth to new accomplishments for the glory of the beloved fatherland."

From the rostrum representatives of the rayon's workers--leaders of production--spoke of their ardent desire, in response to the unswerving party and governmental concern about a further flourishing of our motherland, about increasing the well-being of the Soviet people, to meet election day with new labor successes.

"Like many of my comrades," said V. P. Nesov, drill operator at the Tomilino Semiconductor Instrument Plant, "I pledge to fulfill the plan for 4 years of the five-year plan by 4 March 1979. This will be my labor gift to the vital political event in the life of our country. Our combat slogan is to transform 1979 into a year of shock labor and to more widely expand the struggle for successful fulfillment of this year's plans and of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole."

V. P. Nesov urged the voters to unanimously elect as candidates an indestructible block of communists and non-party members, the best sons and daughters of the people, the most distinguished representatives of the state.

"Hundreds of young men and women in our enterprise," N. I. Novichkova, young Lyubertsy elector and engraver at the Lytkarino Optical Glass Plant, reported proudly to meeting participants, "with great enthusiasm supported the initiative of the Komsomol collectives and of the pressers from our shop who pledged to fulfill the quarterly assignment ahead of schedule, prior to the elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet. And, throughout the plant, more than 600 production leaders and 140 brigades actively involved in the pre-election labor watch pledged to fulfill the 3-month assignment prior to 4 March. This will permit the enterprise to manufacture more than 100,000 rubles worth of products above the plan."

Speakers at the meeting included D. P. Popov, director of Belaya Dacha Sovkhoz, R. I. Atamanova, head of the culture department of the ispolkom of the Lyubertsy city Soviet of People's Deputies, and S. Ye. Chirkov, secretary of the party committee at the Institute of Mining imeni Skochinskiy.

The speakers at the meeting unanimously approved the wise foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. They spoke with pride about the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people, who are successfully accomplishing the grandiose plans for communist organizational development pointed out by the 25th CPSU Congress. They all mentioned the great political and labor enthusiasm which reigns in the rayon's collectives during this preelection period.

Many electors in their speeches underscored that a unified multinational culture plays an ever increasing role in all spheres of socioeconomic development in a society of mature socialism.

P. N. Demichev spoke and was warmly received by those gathered. Having expressed sincere gratitude to the workers of Lyuberetskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast who had nominated him twice as candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, he announced that he looks upon the trust shown in him as primarily the voters' manifestation of unlimited support for the policy of the Leninist party, its Central Committee, the CC Politburo headed by that outstanding modern political figure comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who the entire country, all of the people, have put forth as their first candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The preelection campaign is underway everywhere in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm. The Soviet people are proud of successes in communist organizational development achieved in the years since the last elections. The moral-political unity of our society has been even more fortified and the friendship of the peoples of the USSR has been strengthened. This all results from the Leninist guidance of a party that inspires the labor of the Soviet people: the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia.

The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress are being successfully implemented through the will and labor of the party and people. Three years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan have passed. They have been marked by outstanding events in the life of all the Soviet people. The country celebrated the 60th anniversary of Great October. The celebration of October's jubilee coincided with passage of the new USSR Constitution.

The socialist system today is a mighty social reality, a bulwark of progress, democracy, and peace.

Speaking at jubilee events dedicated to the 60th anniversary of October, comrade L. I. Brezhnev with full justification said: "Our country has never possessed such an enormous economic and scientific-technical potential. Its defensive capability has never been so stable, so reliable. We have never had such favorable possibilities for solving the problems for which the revolution, in the final analysis, occurred--for elevating the well-being of the masses, unfolding socialist democracy, comprehensive development of personality."

Comparing our indicators with those of the world's most economically and scientific-technically developed countries, we note our excellent movement forward in the key trends of economic growth and in the solution of social, scientific-technical, and other problems.

In 1978 our national economy produced 36 percent more oil and gas condensate than the USA--the most developed country in the capitalist world, steel 20 percent, mineral fertilizers 21 percent, cement 65 percent, cotton fabric 74 percent; we surpassed the USA in the volume of capital investments. As comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted "we now manufacture more industrial products than the entire world produced a quarter of a century ago."

Our successes, it goes without saying, are marked not only in volumes of products manufactured, but also in the change in the nature of labor, the accelerated scientific-technical progress, introduction of new technology, improved product quality, the ever increasing retooling of enterprises, the organic combination of science and production.

Dwelling on accomplishment of Tenth Five-Year Plan assignments and prospects for further development, the speaker emphasized that 1978 ended with good results. As compared to 1977 national income used for consumption and accumulation increased 4 percent, the volume of industrial production rose 4.8 percent instead of the planned 4.5 percent, and it rose 16 percent for the 3 years of the five-year plan. Labor productivity on the whole for the national economy rose 3.8 percent per year. Output of consumer goods rose, including at heavy industry enterprises as well. These are cars, appliances, radio and television equipment, and much more. As compared with 1970 the washing machines supplied to the population, for example, increased by a factor of 1.3, TV sets by a factor of 1.6, vacuum cleaners by a factor of 2, refrigerators by a factor of 2.4, and so on. At the end of the year more than 60,000 items bore the Mark of Quality. Four million inventions and innovative suggestions were introduced during the year. In 1978 the country produced 1.202 billion kw-hrs of electric power, 572 million tons of oil, including gas condensate, 724 million tons of coal, and 151 million tons of steel. The production of digital program controlled machine tools, instruments, automated equipment, and computer technology rose significantly.

The year 1978 marked the commissioning of new sectors of the Baykal-Amur Mainline, the first wing of that industrial giant--the Atommash Plant, the sixth furnace at the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant, the first turbines at the Sayano-Shushinskoye GES, and other large construction projects.

Rural workers achieved significant successes. The growth of agricultural production as compared to 1977 was 4 percent. A record harvest of grain--235 million tons--was brought in last year. The number of head of cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, and so on grew.

The party is consistently accomplishing the Leninist principles of the agrarian policy elaborated by the March (1965) CC CPSU Plenum.

Much has been done to create a modern industrial base of agricultural production. Such specialized large sectors as water resources and land reclamation, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, rural construction industry, and a combined feed and microbiological industry have been created.

Tractor and agricultural machine building, production of mineral fertilizers, and a reprocessing industry received significant development. The power capacity of agricultural enterprises has significantly grown, areas of reclaimed and restored land have been greatly increased, and great changes for the better have taken place in the situation involving agricultural specialist cadres. The successes in agriculture, in that difficult sector, are felt by literally everyone.

As compared to 1965 the sale of meat products and milk via state and cooperative trade to the population doubled, that of eggs increased by a factor of almost 4, and sales of all other foodstuffs also rose.

Meanwhile in a number of areas consumer needs for other foodstuffs, especially meat and meat products and certain high-quality articles from light industry, are still not being fully satisfied. The party and government see the problem and are taking measures to solve it. And, we are certain that it will unconditionally solved.

At present integrated, purposeful agricultural development programs directed towards conversion of entire areas, like the Nonblackearth zone of the RSFSR, are being accomplished under party guidance.

A new program for comprehensive improvement in the level of agricultural production was passed at the July (1978) CC CPSU Plenum. We are talking about bringing meat production up to 19.5 million tons by the end of the next five-year plan and the production of grain by 1990 to 1 ton per person on the average throughout the country. Integrated mechanization in cultivation of all vital agricultural crops will be completed in the next five-year plan. All these measures will make it possible to achieve stable supply of foodstuffs to the population, have the requisite reserves, and at the same time an important step will be taken towards solution of our program task--bringing urban and rural living conditions closer together.

Past years were marked by a further growth in the well-being of the Soviet people. The population's income increased significantly. If in 1973 the average monthly salary for a worker or employee was 135 rubles, it was 160 rubles in 1978. Public consumption funds provide a large addition to salary.

An increase in the rates and salaries of 18 million workers in non-production sectors will be completed in 1979. The material well-being of Great Patriotic War participants and invalids is improving and free distribution of textbooks to students is expanding.

The housing construction program is being consistently accomplished. In 1978 2.1 million well-constructed apartments were built and 51 million people were cared for and relaxed at health resorts, rest homes, and tourist bases.

Everything in our society is done in the interests of and in the name of the individual. Labor for the good of society, social activeness, and fulfillment of civil duty determine an individual's place in our society, his prestige and social position. It is a high honor to be a citizen of the USSR.

Our Constitution is rightfully called the peoples' constitution. All the Soviet people actively participated in the elaboration of its basic articles and the discussion of it. Each article, each position in the Constitution reflects the interests of the people, is in direct accord with their will, with their social desire for the complete victory of communism.

The contemporary stage of our development, the speaker underscored, is characterized by the growing ideological-political and spiritual potential of Soviet society. In recent years the theoretical thought of the party has been enriched by the scientific elaboration of the basic problems of social development. Comprehensive analysis of mature socialism, of ways to combine the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialistic system, elaboration of the agrarian policy, of the key questions of further development of socialist democracy--this all enriched Marxist-Leninist science and lay at the foundation of accomplishment of the great practical tasks of communist organizational development at the modern stage. An outstanding role in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory belongs to the CC CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L. I. Brezhnev. His theoretical works, as well as his books "Malaya zemlya" [Little Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], and "Tselina" [Virgin Lands] reflecting the brightest pages of our Soviet history, elicited a broad response here in our country and overseas.

Scientific determination of ways to solve long-range problems has principled significance. It is the approach we take in the cause of communist organizational development that determines the life of future generations and determines achievement of the goals and targets called for in our program.

Speaking at the November (1978) CC CPSU Plenum, comrade L. I. Brezhnev delineated the key moments in the socioeconomic and spiritual development of the country. New in principle is creation and development of territorial production complexes, primarily in the eastern part of the country. Such complexes as the West Siberian, Bratsk, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Orenburg, Nizhnekamsk, and others in 3 years of the five-year plan provided the entire rise in extraction of oil, almost the entire rise in extraction of gas, a significant portion of the rise in the generation of electric power, extraction of iron ore and coal, and the production of trucks and tractors.

A second important moment in our economic policy is the taking of realistic measures to decrease the disproportion in the development of the national economy and further development of such key sectors as fuel and power, metallurgy, and transportation.

A fundamental improvement in capital construction matters, a decisive battle against scattering of resources among numerous construction projects, and a reduction in unfinished construction play a growing role as far as improving the efficiency of our entire national economy is concerned. The party attaches vital significance to accelerating rates of scientific-technical progress and improving labor productivity.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev underscored at the November Plenum that a key task is also to increase production, expand the assortment, and improve the quality of consumer goods. Efficiency in how our economy operates and increasing financial incentive and the standard of living of the people as a whole are now even more dependent upon successful development of the sectors in Group "B."

The party and Soviet state attach important significance to the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection.

These are all complex tasks. Their accomplishment greatly depends upon the manner in which our ministries, departments, and planning organs operate. The party is now placing the highest demands on all links of the state apparatus.

Meanwhile, success in solving long-range problems of communist organizational development is a cause of all the Soviet people, of every worker in industry and agriculture, of every worker in science and culture. An increase in the sense of personal responsibility for labor, for the overall cause, assimilation of new labor methods, of new technology, comprehensive development of initiative, the business-like initiative of people--socialist competition, mass political, and ideological work must be aimed at this. Here, a huge role belongs to the labor collectives actively participating in discussion and solution of key state and social matters, in planning production and social development. The USSR Constitution looks upon the labor collective as an integral part of our political system. This requires refinement of the working style of labor collectives and universal introduction of the party approach to solution of all problems.

A party working style and a communist approach to labor are formed in a worker where a labor collective in fact conducts the daily struggle to assimilate leading forms of organizing labor and control, combines dissemination of creative initiative with ideological and moral indoctrination, and carries aloft the honor of the plant or construction organization seal, the honor of the kolkhoz, sovkhoz, institution, city, and rayon.

Further, P. N. Demichev analyzed the labor achievements of Lyuberetskiy Rayon. He noted with satisfaction that the plan for the third year of the five-year plan to accomplish production and manufacture of a majority of the vital types of articles was fulfilled in the rayon by 26 December,

earlier than envisioned by the socialist pledges. The rayon's industry fulfilled the assignments of the third year of the five-year plan by 14 December.

The candidate for the post of deputy named the leaders in production and in the socialist competition, those individuals on the right flank of the five-year plan. They included grinder at the Lytkarino Optical Glass Plant V. A. Petrov, Hero of Socialist Labor A. I. Makartseva, milling machine operator at the Plant imeni Ukhtomskiy, weaver from a rug combine R. I. Gotovtseva, weaver T. I. Sidorova, spinner from the Factory imeni Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya N. M. Kolbasova, and many others.

Agricultural workers in Lyuberetskiy Rayon in the main also fulfilled their socialist pledges. In 1978 on the average throughout the rayon 39.1 quintals of grain, 203 quintals of potatoes, and 328 quintals of vegetables per hectare were harvested. An average of 4,579 kilograms of milk were obtained on the average.

Poultrymaids V. I. Yashkina and L. A. Gladkikh from the Tomilino Association, milkmaids A. G. Gogoleva, Ye. N. Mikhayleva, L. N. Mironova, and K. F. Per'kova, vegetable growers from the brigade of Hero of Socialist Labor A. Ye. Glazikhina from Sovkhoz imeni Mossovet, A. S. Gayduk from Teplichnyy Sovkhoz, and many others were notably successful.

The rayon's builders also labored well. The shock labor of the workers in Osobstroy-2 Trust was twice recognized by the award of the main administrations Travelling Red Banner. The rayon's population received 130,000 square meters of total housing area, a 1,000-place school, and 14 trade, public dining enterprises, and other institutions.

Workers in transportation, scientific research institutes, and design bureaus achieved serious successes.

The conversion to universal secondary education was completed in the rayon.

Everyday services for the population were improved.

Culture's material foundation is being improved. In 1978 a House of Culture was commissioned and construction of a modern rural club began. Construction of three more club buildings and two libraries is planned.

P. N. Demichev further noted that party and economic leaders in the city and the rayon are placing great emphasis on the work of cultural institutions, which facilitates collation of labor's culture with aesthetics, artistic culture, and harmonious development of the personality.

P. N. Demichev heartily congratulated the workers of Moskovskaya Oblast and the leading collectives in Lyuberetskiy Rayon--the Tomilino Poultry Breeding Association, Sovkhoz imeni Gor'kiy, and the Institute of Mining imeni Skochinskiy--with their outstanding labor victory. They were awarded the Travelling Red Banners of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and CC Komsomol for their results in the All-Union Socialist Competition.

These successes result from the great organizational work done by oblast and city party organizations to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, of CC Plenums, and the instructions of General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This is the result of the selfless labor and the creative, responsible approach to the cause on the part of all the workers in Lyuberetskiy Rayon and Moskovskaya Oblast.

Responsible tasks lie ahead in 1979. Ahead lies intense work to fulfill the socialist pledges made. And, it is important during the very first months of the year to create a business-like work rhythm for all enterprises and institutions, a creative situation, and all reserves must be maximally used.

P. N. Demichev further noted that an oblast party conference he attended as a delegate often spoke of the successes of the workers in Lyuberetskiy Rayon, their contribution to the cause of economic and social development of Moskovskaya Oblast. And Moskovskaya Oblast is the capital oblast. Its example is of great significance for the entire country. P. N. Demichev also emphasized extant deficiencies and errors in the work of certain collectives.

Socialist organization of labor, he underlined, means not only good professional training, high qualifications, labor culture, and continual cooperation, but the highest conscious discipline as well.

One often hears about justifiable complaints concerning nonfulfillment of contractual obligations, concerning the work of certain links in the service sphere, and so on. But, everywhere one finds our Soviet people at work, people who specifically are responsible for particular work sectors. A great deal depends upon their attitude toward things. Doing your work well is the first commandment of the working man. Responsibility, conscientiousness, a constant concern for the overall cause--these are the vital conditions of the life and development of our society.

Lack of discipline and organization and simply a slipshod attitude towards assigned responsibilities unfortunately still do exist.

We have the world's most humane society. Legislation and the trade union defend the rights of the workers. However, the humane principles of socialism also require of people the most conscientiousness, the most painstaking accomplishment of one's responsibilities. Otherwise, honorable Soviet workers might suffer and are suffering because of negligence, egoism, the slipshod work of slackers, grabbers, and drunks.

The contemporary stage in communist organizational development once again posed many problems of labor and control culture and of the political culture of the Soviet people.

Speaking at the July (1978) CC CPSU Plenum, comrade L. I. Brezhnev posed the task of combining agricultural production with culture, understanding this to be in the broadest sense of the word the culture of labor, everyday life,

and human relations. This requirement, it goes without saying, has a direct relationship as well to all other spheres of activity. It is dictated by the conditions of developed socialism. Culture has become an important factor in the socioeconomic and spiritual progress of Soviet society. Culture's growing significance was underscored in the documents of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and in the USSR Constitution.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government have passed a number of decrees directed towards further development of culture and art. They respond to the growing spiritual needs of the Soviet man, to the tasks of communist indoctrination. The Decrees "On Measures to Further Improve the Cultural Services for the Soviet Population" and "On Measures to Further Develop Independent Artistic Creativity" were met with broad approval.

Tasks emanating from these decrees were discussed in January of this year at the All-Union Meeting of Cultural Workers. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev sent his greetings to the participants. The greetings were accepted by all participants as an expression of the party's great concern about further development of socialist culture.

Progress at the meeting clearly demonstrated how the role of culture has grown in the spiritual development of the Soviet man, in creation of conditions for good leisure time, in communist indoctrination, in the matter of scientific-technical progress, and in solution of important socioeconomic problems. Where the work is properly done, the sphere of culture exerts an enormous positive influence on the solution of economic and social problems and on the proper indoctrination of an individual.

There is also positive know-how in this regard in Moskovskaya Oblast. The meeting participants listened with interest to the speech given by S. I. Shevchenko, chairman of Leninskoye znamya Kolkhoz in Chekhovskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast. He convincingly pointed out the indestructible link between the kolkhoz's economic achievements and development of culture.

High culture is now becoming the immutable trait of the Soviet way of life. It must be actively introduced into all spheres, upgrade man's labor, life, and ways, and create a good ideological and spiritual mood in every collective. A large role here falls to cultural institutions--clubs, libraries, museums, parks of culture and leisure, professional art, and literature.

The treasurehouse of socialist culture in recent years has been enriched with many valuable works. The strength of our multinational socialist art lies in its party nature and national roots, in internationalism, in communist ideology, in the fact that it expresses the truth of our epoch, it actively affirms leading social ideals, the ideas of peace and humanism.

Further, P. N. Demichev in detail illuminated the contemporary international situation.

Relations between the fraternal countries of socialism, based upon principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are characterized by the further deepening of both bilaterial and multilateral ties in all

spheres--political, economic, scientific-technical, ideological, cultural, and in the defense sphere. The process of socialist economic integration is unfolding. In the past 10 years the CEMA member countries have doubled their industrial potential and their mutual trade turnover has increased by a factor of more than 3.

The 32d CEMA Session approved the program goals for multilateral cooperation until 1990 calling for cooperation in meeting the needs of the socialist countries for fuel, power, raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery, equipment, and leading technology.

The Leninist party demonstrates unswerving concern for consolidating the foreign policy positions of our country and of the entire socialist community, for consolidating the cause of peace and security throughout the entire world.

The contemporary international situation is complex. Imperialist reaction has made enormous efforts to brake the consistent progress in relaxation of international tensions, to push the world toward the path of the arms race, to return to the days of the "cold war." Beijing's leaders, counting on help from the NATO countries to obtain modern armaments, joined the conspiracy with extreme imperialist reaction. They openly and obviously carry on in this manner, as evidenced by the visit of Deng Xiaoping to the USA. By betrayal of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and of the cause of the international struggle for social progress and peace, Beijing's leaders bank on obtaining pittances from the imperialist states. Beijing comes out openly against detente and disarmament and is making territorial pretensions against a whole host of countries, primarily the Soviet Union. Beijing's true face and hegemonistic claims manifest themselves clearly in the military provocations on the border with Vietnam, in the support of reactionary forces in Africa and Latin America, and in participation in blocs with racist and fascist regimes and with the militaristic forces of NATO. We have always advocated and advocate peace and friendship with the Chinese people.

The Soviet Union does not oppose improvement in relations between the PRC [Chinese People's Republic] and the USA, but opposes attempts to knock together some sort of military-political alliance having an anti-Soviet character, opposes fanning Beijing's hegemonistic ambitions, egging it on to new provocations against the socialist countries.

The CPSU is consistently achieving a deepening of the process of relaxation of international tensions, reduction of the arms race, and creation of the conditions for a stable peace and security on our planet.

A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states was held in November 1978. The declaration passed at this meeting underscored the full readiness of the socialist countries to embark on the path of disarmament and puts forth an entire system of measures directed toward strengthening trust between states and toward complete and consistent implementation of the positions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet Union made specific proposals designed to consolidate universal peace and security at the UN and at other international forums. This steadfast and consistent struggle already has had and is having new positive results. Especially notable shifts in this regard have occurred on the European continent where, as is known, the main arena of WW I and WW II lies. Positive results for the cause of peace in Europe accrue from systematic political contacts, mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and the growing cultural exchanges.

Humanity is now faced with an alternative: either the arms race is halted, or things will lead to a new dangerous teetering on the brink of war. There can be no thought of further strengthening of international security without an end to the arms race and accomplishment of realistic steps towards disarmament.

In conclusion P. N. Demichev stated that Lenin's party, armed with the precise scientifically-substantiated program of activities put forth by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, monolithically rallied around the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by CC CPSU General Secretary Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, is confidently leading the Soviet people to new victories in communist organizational development. Our tasks are becoming more broad. The talented Soviet people with their inexhaustible creative forces and scale are up to the task. Great goals give birth to great energy. There is no doubt that, guided by its experienced vanguard--Lenin's party--our people will accomplish the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, will achieve new heights, new victories, in communist organizational development.

P. N. Demichev again sincerely thanked the electors for the great trust shown in him and assured them that he would give his all in his capacity as deputy to the highest organ of Soviet power to purposefully and actively implement the policy of Lenin's party.

Prior to the meeting with the electors, on 12 February, P. N. Demichev visited Lyuberetskiy Rayon. He stopped at the Kosino Knitted Goods Production Association, Lytkarino Optical Glass Plant, and Tomilino Poultry Raising Production Association. He visited the Palace of Culture, music school, and sports complex in the city of Lytkarino.

P. N. Demichev familiarized himself also with the work of the Lyubertsy Palace of Culture and its amateur creative collectives.

Rusakov in Armenia

LD021127 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 6 Feb 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Apparent text of speech by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 5 February Leninakan meeting with voters: "The People and the Party Are United. Voters' Meeting With Comrade K.V. Rusakov"]

[Text] Dear Comrades: First of all I want to express my cordial gratitude for the lofty trust shown in me by Leninakan's working people. I am particularly grateful to the locomotive depot collective which named me as its candidate for USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and to the workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees of other enterprises in Leninakan who supported the railway workers' proposal.

The comrades who have spoken here--R.A. Arzumanyan, my agent D.S. Mamikonyan, S.A. Mikayelyan, G.V. Martynov, M.A. Karapetyan, T.V. Pimenov, R.A. Arakelyan, N.A. Mkoyan and Yu. N. Bardanyan--said many kind words about me and my work. Many thanks to you all, dear friends!

The honor extended to me--and I am well aware of this--is primarily an expression of the Soviet People's constant and unanimous support for the Leninist [passage of approximately 150 words illegible] determined the main principles of the developed socialist society's life and the aims of social and state activity. Thus is [?the USSR constituion] is for us a mighty instrument of creative work and the building of communism.

To make full use of the creative potential embodied in the constitution--that is the way in which the party sets the task. And it is clear that the task is resolved through the common efforts of party, state, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all our labor collectives and with the interested participation of every Soviet person. It is a question of making comprehensive use of the rich potential embodied in developed socialism's economic and sociopolitical system--making use of them to further boost the country's national economy, to raise the working people's living standards, to develop culture, to strengthen the USSR's defense and to consolidate its international positions.

It is in precisely this spirit, in this key that all the work of our party and state is organized.

The CPSU Central Committee appeal to all USSR voters and citizens which was published recently is permeated by concern for the further prosperity of the Soviet motherland adn for the good and happiness of the working people. Every thesis of this party document and the facts and figures cited in it testify cogently that the CPSU directs all social development toward insuring the fullest possible satisfaction of the Soviet people's growing material and spiritual requirements and expanding the real opportunities for citizens to employ their creative powers, capabilities and gifts. The party has no aim other than the people's good.

We cannot help rejoicing that the plans outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress in the economic sphere are being fulfilled successfully, the country's economic potential is growing substantially with every passing year and social wealth is increasing. The CPSU Central Committee appeal to voters cites impressive data. Some 40 percent more industrial output was produced in 1974-1978 than in the preceding 5 years. The series production of more than 16,000 new types of industrial output has been assimilated and started during this period. The party's policy line of raising production efficiency is yielding good results. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the labor of more than 10 million people has been saved thanks to social labor productivity growth in the national economy.

The rational utilization of raw materials, other materials and fuel has produced a savings of about R8 billion.

About 1,400 new large-scale industrial enterprises have been constructed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. Such is the scale of our industrial development today. A gigantic scale, one might say.

Even a list of the construction projects strikes the imagination. Mighty GESes such as the Ust-Ilimsk and Toktogul have been commissioned and the first hydroelectric unit of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES--the world's biggest--has been producing electricity. The Kama truck plant which has no equal in Europe has been commissioned. Volgodonsk's "Atommash," the flagship of domestic nuclear machine building, has started production. More than 1,500 km of track has been laid along the route of the Baykal-Amur mail railway.

These and many other industrial projects unique in character and national economic importance reflect the present level of the land of the Soviets' economic might. Their creation is also evidence of just how high the skill of Soviet workers, engineers, technicians and scientists is today.

And here is an important point: Large-scale construction is now being carried out through the efforts of the whole people in practically every area of the country. An excellent example of this is the construction of an AES in Armenia. The Armenian AES is the pioneer of the nuclear power industry in your republic, a notable, strapping, strong pioneer. It has been created through the labor and intelligence of the scientists, engineers and workers of the entire Soviet land--Armenia, the RSFSR and many other Soviet republics. And so its birth, like the construction of other major projects, has been a common red-letter day for all Soviet people.

Agricultural production in the country is also making headway. Last year the biggest grain crop harvest in our entire history was grown. The development of agriculture has been and remains the subject of constant concern on the part of our party and its Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum held last July summed up the results of the tremendous work carried out in the countryside since the well-known Central Committee March plenum and determined the main directions of further activity to develop agricultural production.

The task of steadily boosting agriculture is being resolved in a really comprehensive fashion. There is the constant increase in agricultural production mechanization, the buildup of capacities in the industries producing fertilizers, various plant protection agents and fodder and the implementation of a broad program for opening up new tracts of land and reclaiming land. Paramount importance is attached to training skilled cadres and specialists for work in the countryside, to raising rural working people's living standards and to improving their cultural and everyday conditions.

In particular, the scope of this work is well exemplified by the following fact. In the last few years irrigation systems supplying water to more than 200,000 hectares of formerly lifeless land have been constructed in the Armenian SSR alone. And this when the total area under cultivation in the republic totals about 500,000 hectares. And for the country as a whole, the area of irrigated land increased by 760,000 hectares last year alone. In this way the foundation is being laid for stable production of many valuable agricultural products in the country.

Collossal funds are now earmarked for agriculture's needs. [paragraph continues]

The task is to insure that they are utilized with the greatest possible thrift and efficiency and produce an increasingly generous return.

The development of science and technology in our country has been marked by wonderful successes in the last few years. And this does not apply only to record achievements, so to speak, such as the series of long spaceflights or the first-ever journey to the Pole by a Soviet nuclear icebreaker. There is practically no sector of the national economy where constant renewal and improvement of production have not taken place, where new technological processes have not been introduced and where new equipment has not been started up.

As is well known, the main aim to which the development of industry, the upsurge of agriculture and the gains of science are subordinated in our country is the good of the people and the raising of the working people's living standards. And the results achieved in this are weighty. The USSR population's real income doubles approximately every 15 years. It is not long since summer 1974 when the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections were held, but since then 54 million people have celebrated housewarmings. One of the most important features of our state's social policy is its consistency. The constant improvement--from year to year, 5-year plan to 5-year plan--of the life of all strata of Soviet society has become a law in the full sense of the word. The party intends to continue to maintain this policy line:

While paying tribute to what has been done, the party clearly sees the great and complex problems which must be solved. Unfortunately, there are still tasks in our country which have not been completely resolved. In particular, production of livestock products has failed to reach the necessary level in the country, and the population's increased demand for certain other goods and products is still not being fully satisfied.

As you know, last November's CPSU Central Committee plenum voiced principled criticism of shortcomings in various spheres of the national economy and sharply raised the question of the need to overcome the lag in fulfilling certain 10th 5-Year Plan targets. While paying the necessary attention to day-to-day measures, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, in complete accordance with the Leninist tradition, are concentrating the efforts of party and state organs on questions of fundamental, strategic importance and on further improving the whole mechanism of economic management and administration.

The party's many-sided work among the masses and multifaceted activity for the working people's communist education are closely connected with its economic and social policy. The solution of key tasks today, such as raising production efficiency and work quality depends ultimately on the general and vocational standards, communist moral fiber and attitude toward labor of millions of Soviet people--those who directly create material and spiritual values.

Soviet history contains a wealth of examples of the way in which the party's plans and appeals to the working people have evoked mass movements for shock communist labor. And now we are witnessing the development of the nationwide struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets for 1979 and the entire 10th 5-Year Plan. This is a vivid manifestation of the Soviet people's patriotism, their proprietorial concern for their motherland's prosperity and their cohesion around the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and outstanding politician and statesman of our time.

Leonid Ilich's role in insuring that a good creative atmosphere has been asserted in the country, that the Leninist norms of party and state life are unswervingly observed, that socialist democracy is developing and that the necessary preconditions have been created for working people to display initiative and enterprise is invaluable.

Comrade Brezhnev's activity and works make a great contribution to developing Marxist-Leninist theory and to generalizing the experience of the CPSU's organizational, political and ideological activity to build communism. Along with Leonid Ilich's reports, article and speeches, his memoirs, which have been greeted with lively interest by the Soviet people, are of great importance from this viewpoint. "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands" carry a tremendous ideological and emotional charge and help us to gain a deeper understanding of the great values of socialism and to determine our place in the deeds and concerns of the whole people. And it is characteristic that the discussion of these works takes the form of interested debate on the state of affairs in various sectors of work and suggests ways of improving work.

Dear comrades: It gives me great pleasure to perform Comrade Brezhnev's instructions and convey his cordial greetings to Armenia's working people. Leonid Ilich asked me to say that he always recalls his time in the republic with the very warmest feelings. He sends you all his wishes for good health, happiness and new successes.

Within the harmonious family of the Soviet people Armenia has achieved major successes in every sphere of life. The power industry, nonferrous metallurgy, chemistry and the food and light industry have undergone further development in the last few years. Along with those, new sectors of industry have been created--electrical engineering, radio-technical, electronics, machine-tool and instrument-building sectors. There are more than 500 industrial enterprises and associations in the republic, and a considerable part of their output is up to the best domestic and world standards. Modern equipment is exported from the republic to more than 70 countries of the world.

That is how Armenia's economy has marched forward: Those are the weighty results of the Armenian people's labor:

Many centuries ago the austere and beautiful land of Armenia was the cradle of a wonderful distinctive culture. This culture has today blossomed anew in the soil of socialism. More than 140,000 specialists with higher education, almost 180,000 scientific workers, and more than 20,000 young specialists graduating from VUZES and tekhnikums each year--such is the broad, mass and full-blooded basis of the progress of the republic's science, technology and culture. Armenian science and culture is an appreciable and vivid quantity in the general scientific and cultural fund of the Soviet Union. One cannot help feeling proud of this. Within the harmonious family of the peoples of our great multinational motherland the Armenian people are confidently marching toward new heights of communist building.

The celebration of the 150th anniversary of Armenia's becoming part of Russia was a real triumph of internationalism. The great contribution made by the talented and diligent Armenian people to the common cause of building the new world was deservedly marked by the highest USSR award. A third Order of Lenin has appeared on the republic's banner.

The fact that the republic's working people greeted this outstanding event in the worthiest way evokes profound satisfaction. The Armenian SSR overfulfilled the state plan in terms of all the main indicators. This is certainly greatly to the credit of the party organization and all the republic's working people.

The fact that the successes of the last few years have not created complacency and have not turned the heads of the republic's leaders is very important. The fact that Armenia's party organization is aware of the serious shortcomings which still exist and of the unused potential in industry, construction, livestock raising and the other sectors mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the fact that you are working actively to eliminate weak spots are the guarantee that new heights will be attained in the republic's development.

The CPSU Central Committee constantly keeps in sight the main problems of Armenia's further socioeconomic development. In the last few years the Central Committee and the government have adopted a number of important resolutions on these questions. The resolutions have provided for measures to insure that the republic's industry and agriculture develop at a high rate in the current 5-year plan. Great material and financial resources amounting to billions of rubles have been earmarked for these purposes.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan and other republic leaders have spoken of the way in which the Armenian CP Central Committee and the Armenian government and labor collectives are resolving the tasks confronting the republic. There can be no doubt that the implementation of these tasks will bring the republic to great new heights. Of course, much work lies ahead but you have considerable potential. Armenia has twice already been awarded a Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and all-union Komsomol Central Committee for its successes in the 10th 5-Year Plan. I would like to express the hope that all the republic's working people will continue to march in the vanguard of the all-union socialist competition.

The scope of the masses' labor initiative and political activeness can be clearly felt here in Leninakan--Soviet Armenia's second largest industrial center. I mentioned at our last meeting that Leninakan has a special place in my memory and heart. I worked here in my youth. And my impressions of those distant years continue to move me, make me seek the landmarks of familiar roads and enable me to perceive more clearly the colossal changes which have taken place over the last few years.

Like all of you, I am glad that the working people of a city which bears the name of the great Lenin are making a considerable contribution to the republic's achievements. In my view, this is eloquently attested by the fact, for instance, that today more than 150 of your goods--5 times more than 3 years ago--have been awarded the state mark of quality. Leninakan has taken up the patriotic initiative of the workers of Rostovskaya oblast to "work without laggards" and is coping successfully with this task.

I congratulate you on this wonderful achievement!

It is, of course, shared by all the city's working people and primarily by those whom we call right-flankers of the 5-year plan. I think that we are fully entitled to name among these right-flankers people well known in Leninakan and beyond its boundaries, such as Klara Sarkisyan and Amaliya Artuyunyan, weavers in the "Lentekstil" cotton textile association; Varazdat Shaboyan, fitter in the forging and pressing equipment plant; Hero of Socialist Labor Militsa Afridonidze, knitter in the hosiery association; Vardkes Stepanyan, engineer in the locomotive depot; Avetik Arakelyan and Shushanik Abramyan, workers in the meat canning combine; Tsolak Minasyan, bricklayer in the "Lenstroy" trust, and many others.

I know how Leninakan's people love their city and how much effort and care they put into developing and providing amenities for it. I have been greatly impressed by the fact that large new residential areas have sprung up here and beautiful architectural ensembles have been created. New enterprises have been constructed, including major enterprises such as the "Magnitoprivod" plant and new blocks of the forging and pressing equipment plant, a modern railroad station has been constructed and the city is now adorned with a new hotel. I think that it can be noted with satisfaction that you have done much and that the gorkom and Leninakan Gorispolkom display a responsible attitude toward voters' instructions.

Today I was given the opportunity to inspect your textile combine, and I also hope to visit the meat canning combine today. My meeting with the textile workers made a very good impression on me.

I must say--in my opinion it is one of the best enterprises in the Soviet Union in that sector of the national economy. It was pleasant to learn that the collective is working at a smooth pace and is coping successfully with the state plan. But it was equally gratifying to feel that people are in a good labor mood and have a proprietorial approach toward production affairs and that the initiative and concerns of the combine's personnel find a lively response among the economic leaders and social organizations of the city, the republic and union organizations.

In the course of the election campaign the results of work are now being summed up everywhere and plans for the future are being discussed. It is important to generalize all this and not to disregard any of working people's businesslike proposals and criticisms. In the upcoming period it is the sacred duty of all future deputies to do as much as possible to implement all voters' instructions as fully as possible.

Please allow me now, comrades, to dwell on certain questions of the USSR's international situation.

The struggle for peace is the pivot of all the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In this struggle the Soviet Union operates hand in hand with its socialist friends and allies. Since activity in this direction is particularly near to my heart, I will deal first with our relations with the socialist countries. The development and strengthening of comprehensive cooperation with them has been and remains in the forefront of Soviet foreign policy. I want to stress that the mutual friendly visits by party-government delegations and everyday lively relations under the aegis of the fraternal party central committees, governments, departments, social organizations and local organs are all the norm today.

Particular importance certainly attaches to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's personal contacts with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states during official and unofficial meetings, visits and talks, among which the Crimean meetings have played a prominent role in the last few years. Leonid Ilich's ability to perceive all the many facets of our relations with the socialist countries, to note what is new and promising, to acquire a keen grasp of the problems which arise and to display an internationalist approach toward solving them all represents the best possible contribution to consolidating our community and insuring its success.

As you know, just recently Leonid Ilich paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We were all able to sense from the newspaper and television reports the warm and cordial atmosphere of this visit. It discussed the main questions of further deepening Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation which is acquiring new qualitative features with every passing year. The results of the visit were very highly assessed within our country and by our Bulgarian friends.

If the fraternal socialist countries are today acting together and harmoniously in politics, economics, ideology and also the defense sphere, this is to a considerable extent the result of the consistent internationalist policy of our party and the other fraternal parties which lead socialist building in their countries. The organic combination of the socialist states' national and international interests is a mighty accelerator of the solution of the creative tasks in which the socialist countries are engaged.

Our cooperation with the fraternal countries in the economic sphere is developing with every passing year. Another step forward in deepening cooperation was taken at the last CEMA session. I refer to the adoption of long-term targeted programs. It is a question of carrying out extensive joint work to meet our countries' needs for energy, fuel, raw materials, agricultural produce, machines and equipment. The elaboration of two other such programs--in the spheres of industrial consumer goods and also transport--is to be completed this year.

The implementation of these programs will certainly be a great help in solving the complex economic tasks of the next decade and will help to insure the further economic upsurge of both the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

It is noteworthy that the number of major projects constructed jointly by the socialist countries is already increasing. The "Soyuz" gas pipeline extending from Orenburg to the USSR western border has been commissioned. Gas deliveries to the fraternal socialist countries through this pipeline have already begun. The construction of the first phase of the "Erdenet" copper and molybdenum mining and enriching combine--one of the biggest in the world--has been completed in Mongolia. A mighty ferry link between Ilichevsk and Varna has been instituted. This is a kind of broad bridge across the Black Sea linking Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The efficiency of the European socialist countries' unified energy systems has been heightened with the commissioning of the 860-km, 750,000-volt power transmission line from Vinnitsa in the Ukraine to the Hungarian city of Albertirsa. The economic gain for both our partners and ourselves is extremely substantial.

CEMA celebrates its 30th anniversary this year. The fact that the socialist community is today the most dynamic economic force in the world and is developing at a stable, high rate would seem to be the best recommendation of the vitality and effectiveness of pooling the socialist countries' efforts to solve economic tasks.

Judge for yourselves. In the seventies the CEMA countries' national income has increased 50 percent and their industrial production has increased almost 70 percent. And in the same period the national income of the Common Market countries--Britain, the FRG, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and others--increased only 20 percent while their industrial production rose 17 percent. The aggregate economic potential of the CEMA countries is now considerably greater than the total economic potential of the Common Market countries. The increasing preferential development rates of the socialist states compared with the development of the capitalist countries is a firm and permanent trend.

And this is certainly a fundamental achievement, comrades.

Of course, complex problems can and sometimes do arise within the framework of socialist international relations. Our party approaches them from consistently internationalist positions and seeks to resolve all questions on the basis of mutual respect for national interests and consideration of the general interests of the socialist community. That is the CPSU's principled line.

The deepening ideological cooperation among the fraternal parties is also contributing effectively to strengthening the socialist community. Meetings between secretaries of the fraternal party central committees on international and ideological questions and on party organizational work have become regular. This makes it possible to coordinate our action in many important directions and to exchange practical experience.

Speaking of the development of cooperation with fraternal countries, I would particularly like to note the considerable value of the contribution which is made to that cause by Soviet republics, oblasts and krays. It is gratifying that Armenian organizations and labor collectives are actively developing businesslike friendly ties, particularly with the working people of Hungary and Yugoslavia. This work is useful and promising in every respect.

In general, comrades, it can be said with deep satisfaction: Close collaboration among the socialist community peoples has become an inexhaustible source for augmenting our strength and an important factor in each fraternal socialist country's successes.

In the time which has elapsed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections major events have taken place in the socialist countries' life.

The Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against foreign aggression and for the unification of the motherland ended in complete victory. A united Vietnam is today advancing confidently along a socialist path. Our fraternal relations with Vietnam have now been enshrined in the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

Laos has embarked on the path of building socialism. Profound revolutionary transformations are being successfully implemented in that country.

Complete victory has been secured by the struggle of the Kampuchean patriots, who have overthrown the Maoist henchmen's bloody regime. Normal life is resuming in the country, people are returning to their homes, and a course has been adopted of building a peaceful, democratic, nonalined Kampuchea traveling the path of socialism. The Kampuchean patriots' victory is a serious blow against Beijing's hegemonist designs. There is no doubt that the People's Republic of Kampuchea will make its contribution to normalizing the situation and strengthening peace in Southeast Asia.

I particularly wish to speak of the work of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held last November. The declaration adopted by the conference analyzes in depth the present-day international situation and gives clear answers to the question of what must be done in modern conditions and how to bring about a deepening of detente.

The situation in the world is now relatively complex and contradictory. In recent years many phenomena have occurred which go against the interests of normalizing the world political climate.

Last year, as you know, decisions were adopted at the Washington and Brussels NATO Council sessions aimed at further whipping up the arms race. The NATO men now intend to annually increase the already inflated military budgets. All this is justified by references to the mythical threat from the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. In fact it is a question of a clear desire to obtain military superiority over socialism. The relative balance which has become established between the military forces of socialism and capitalism, the limitation of potentials for implementing a policy of diktate and violence--that is what does not suit imperialism.

In recent years we have also come up against attempts by imperialism to interfere in socialist states' internal affairs on the false pretext of defending human rights. This slanderous campaign was clearly aimed at retarding detente.

Serious complications have been and are being created in international relations by imperialist attempts to retard the progress of national liberation forces. In the past years we have witnessed such attempts more than once. You remember, comrades, the NATOites' shameful punitive expedition in Zaire, the support from NATO countries and the racist regime of South Africa for the Angolan separatists, the aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia.

Every time revolutionary changes take place in this or that country, whether it be Afghanistan, Ethiopia or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, imperialist circles start talking about "the hand of Moscow," concealing and hushing up the fact that revolutionary storms are the peoples' response to the predatory policy of imperialism and its attempts, as formerly, though in renovated forms, to exploit those countries.

This is also indicated by recent events. I have in mind turbulent Iran. The Soviet Union, in its policy, always proceeds on the basis of the peoples' sovereign right to freely choose their social system. We adhere strictly to the principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs. That is also Soviet policy with respect to the revolutionary process in which various strata of Iranian society are involved.

We see the opposite way of acting on the part of the United States. Although official Washington does not stint on verbal assurances of noninterference in Iran's internal affairs, the relevant American departments are seeking ways of preserving American political and economic positions in Iran and above all of keeping that country as gendarme in the Persian Gulf region. But this is what the Iranians want to put an end to.

Revolutionary changes in themselves do not necessarily create complications for the relaxation of tension. Detente and the struggle for social progress are fully compatible. Detente is incompatible with attempts to impose an imperialist will on other countries; detente is incompatible with interference in other states' internal affairs. Such is the principled approach which our party has always followed.

The opponents of good relations between peoples--and this must be said frankly--have acquired a direct ally in the present Chinese leadership. The situation within China itself is not simple. Some things are changing in domestic policy there. The Chinese people paid too high a price for the Maoist experiments for it to be possible to continue the former course without alteration. The line of implementing the "four modernizations" --of agriculture, industry, the army, and science and technology--has been officially proclaimed in China now. But the emphasis is on the army. They want to resolve this task by means of developing cooperation with imperialist countries.

Last year, as you know, a Chinese-Japanese treaty on friendship and cooperation was concluded. Beijing would clearly like to use this treaty to strengthen China's military potential and also to exert a certain political pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is not unknown for Beijing to count on using a treaty to gain a free hand for implementing its expansionist, great-power policy in Asia.

On the eve of the new year there was an official normalization of American-Chinese relations, a fact which in itself represents nothing unusual in international practice. On the contrary. It was abnormal that for 30 years there were no diplomatic relations between the United States and China. However, the question is what lies behind that fact and what goals Beijing and Washington are pursuing in this connection.

It has been stated by top level American spokesmen that this act is not aimed against any third countries. But the Chinese leaders say different. During the recent visit to the United States by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, the latter called persistently for the "strengthening of the international united front of struggle against hegemonism." And you know how to decipher this Chinese terminology. Beijing's aim is to create, by hook or by crook, an anti-Soviet alliance with capitalist countries directed against the socialist community, although the Chinese leaders are trying to conceal this aim with the help of the so-called "differentiated approach" to socialist countries.

Today's Chinese leaders are persistently seeking access to Nato arsenals. In particular they would like to obtain modern technology for themselves and modernize China's military industry. And unfortunately there are circles in the West which are responsive toward China's solicitations.

Concerning this aspect of the matter, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated with reason in his answers to questions for America's TIME magazine that "this is playing with fire." Leonid Ilich stressed: "...Calculations based on using the Beijing regime, which has gained strength, as an instrument of NATO policy and channeling its bellicose aspirations in a direction which suits the West are, if you will forgive me, no more than over-confident naivete. Suffice it to recall how the Munich policy turned out for Western states."

Among the complex changes in which present-day international reality is so rich, our party has an accurate compass--the program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of peoples. This program is being implemented consistently and purposefully.

The efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are focussed--and this was reasserted in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee--on the struggle to restrict the arms race and for disarmament. This is no easy problem. NATO has a dual approach here. For themselves they choose the path of stepping up the arms race, which, as I have already said, is intended to promote the achievement of military superiority over socialism, but they advise the Warsaw Pact countries to move in the opposite direction--to cut back defense efforts and embark on the path of unilateral disarmament. However, there can be no real disarmament without strict observance of the principle of the sides' equal security.

Inasmuch as imperialism is waging the arms race, our party and state consider it necessary to maintain the country's defense capability at the necessary level. And it is very important that the CPSU'S policy in this sphere firmly guarantees the Soviet Union's security and that of our socialist friends and allies. The Soviet people's peaceful labor is reliably protected.

Disarmament is possible and necessary, but on a reciprocal basis, so as not to destroy the approximate parity which has become established in this sphere. Such is the Soviet Union's approach to disarmament talks now in progress.

What is the state of affairs in this sphere?

Concerning the talks on strategic offensive arms limitation, substantial progress is in evidence. Recent contacts with American representatives confirm this. The successful completion of these talks in the not too distant future is possible, if White House statements on U.S. readiness to conclude an agreement are confirmed by deeds. This would give the green light for new steps on limiting and cutting back the arms race.

At the Vienna talks, where the problem of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe is under discussion, last summer the Soviet Union and other socialist countries put forward proposals which provide an opportunity to transfer these talks onto a constructive footing. However it must unfortunately be noted that since then there has been no response to these proposals from the West. At the same time I wish to stress, comrades, that the Soviet Union is fully determined to achieve success at the Vienna talks.

Disarmament questions are also being discussed within the framework of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva. These talks are now starting up again. We welcome the fact that France and a number of other states which were formerly not participating in the talks have now joined in the committee's work.

Particular importance is now attached to the problem of cutting back nuclear arms.

Here, too, there are clear proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries. It is proposed that the five nuclear states--the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China--embark as soon as possible on talks to eliminate nuclear arsenals and to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

There is no doubt that a considerable role in the struggle for disarmament belongs to the United Nations. The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament held last year attracted the attention of the wide international public. The discussion at the session focussed on the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our comprehensive, constructive approach to the disarmament problem met with the support of the vast majority of UN members.

The struggle to normalize the international situation and deepen detente as well as resolve the disarmament problem sets many other tasks. These include the further implementation in full of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the elimination of discrimination in international economic ties, the eradication of all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism, and guaranteeing all peoples the opportunity to be masters in their own countries. Of course, they also include the just, all-embracing settlement of existing conflicts, above all, that in the Near East.

We are living, comrades, in a changing world. An intensive, difficult struggle is underway to insure that mankind's future is one of peace and that the cause of the relaxation of tension and establishing peaceful cooperation goes confidently from success to success. This is a task on a historic scale. It is aimed at creating favorable foreign policy conditions for communist and socialist building in the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries, at strengthening the freedom and independence of peoples fighting against colonialism and neocolonialism, and at insuring peace and social progress. And in this direction the activity of the CPSU, the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, acts as living and brilliant confirmation of the unshakable loyalty of Soviet communists and the Soviet people to the cause of Great October, the cause of Lenin.

In conclusion I wish once again to thank you all, dear comrades, for the high honor of standing for the Leninakanskiy-Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities. I assure you that I will spare no effort to justify your trust. (Comrade K.V. Rusakov's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by tumultuous applause).

Kunayev Speech in Alma-Ata

LD021551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report on D.A. Kunayev meeting with voters: "In the United Family of Soviet Peoples" carried under the rubric "Preelection Meetings of the Working People"]

[Excerpts] A meeting took place in the V.I. Lenin Palace in Alma-Ata on 19 February between the voters of the Alma-Ata-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug and Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, this okrug's candidate for a post of deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee

D.A. Kunayev, who was warmly greeted by the voters, addressed the meeting. He expressed the most heartfelt gratitude to all the collectives of working people who had nominated him as a candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I wholly and completely attribute this trust and kindness to the glorious Communist Party, which has always expressed fully and accurately the interests and aspirations of all the Soviet people, he stressed. This is why there is no goal more noble in life than service of the party's and people's great cause, to which I shall continue to devote my strength, experience and knowledge.

All the comrades who have addressed us here, the candidate deputy continued, have spoken with great appreciation of the tremendous work of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, in further boosting the economic might of the motherland, enhancing the material and spiritual living standards of the Soviet people and strengthening peace throughout the world. This convincingly confirms the growing prestige of our party, the boundless trust in it, the unanimous nationwide support for its domestic and foreign policy, and the monolithic unity of the party and people.

From the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR, the speaker said, it can vividly and convincingly be seen how magificent are the party's and people's historic attainments during the period between the elections. The historic 25th CPSU Congress, which laid down the main directions of the building of communism at the contemporary stage, was a very important event in the life of the party and country. Together with all progressive mankind, our country celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution which pointed out to the peoples of the world the only correct path--the path of the great Lenin. The new USSR Constitution, which showed the whole world the specific advantages of real socialism and showed that our system reliably guarantees the civil and political equality of people and the genuine freedom of the individual, was an outstanding document of our epoch.

The candidate deputy described in detail the country's successes achieved since the previous elections. As a result of the planned implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the country has achieved a powerful new surge in the economy, science and culture, the steady growth of the people's material and spiritual level, and the further strengthening of defense capability.

Now, more than ever before, our country has everything at its disposal necessary for proceeding confidently forward toward the new heights outlined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee.

Plan targets are being fulfilled and overfulfilled, and the mighty multisector industry is developing dynamically. Its volume of production is increasing steadily, and qualitative indicators are being improved everywhere. At the same time the bulk of all the increase in production is being achieved through an increase in labor productivity.

The long-term comprehensive program for the development of agriculture devised at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum is being successfully implemented.

Gratifying changes are to be seen everywhere in the countryside, convincingly confirming the wisdom of our own dear party's agrarian policy and its high effectiveness.

Capital construction is being carried out on an unprecedented scale throughout the country and all types of transport and communications are developing.

On the basis of the all-round development of the multisector statewide economy, the party's social program drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress is being successfully put into practice. The world can see that the main element in our party's policy is its loyal and disinterested service of the working people's interests.

Constant concern for children, working women, revolution, war and labor veterans and for our glorious young people has become an immutable law of our society. Soviet scientists, and literary and artistic figures have gratified the motherland with new successes.

Today the heroic efforts of all Soviet peoples have fittingly resulted in the fact that a developed Soviet society has been built in the USSR, where a high level has been reached in the development of the entire USSR's unified economy. The national economy comprises the economies of all the union republics and is developing in accordance with the unified state plan in the interests of the entire country and of each republic individually. It is solely thanks to the multinational socialist Soviet state that the peoples of our country have at their disposal the broadest opportunities for the further all-round development of the economy, science and culture and for the further flourishing and rapprochement of the Soviet socialist nations.

The international prestige of our great motherland and of the entire socialist community is now higher than ever, and their authority is growing firmly in the spheres of political, economic, ideological and diplomatic activity.

Casting our minds back over the path traveled and taking a look at our progress prospects we can see that all these achievements are connected with the exceptionally fruitful directing and organizing activity of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding politician and statesman of the present era and a tireless fighter for peace, communism and the happiness of all progressive mankind.

The working people of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, unanimously approving the domestic and foreign policy of our own dear party, named Leonid Ilich as their first candidate deputy in the country's supreme organ of power.

In the united fraternal family of Soviet peoples, multinational Soviet Kazakhstan--a region of developed virgin lands and unique giants of industry, a region of inexhaustible mineral wealth and remarkable workers, a region where Lenin's dream has been translated into reality--is marching along the path of constant renewal and prosperity. The present-day reality of Kazakhstan impressively reflects the whole scale and dynamism of our motherland--the USSR's--economic and spiritual might.

Augmenting the successes of previous years, Kazakhstan now confidently occupies one of the leading places in the country in terms of the volume of industrial and agricultural production.

Over the period between the elections more than R35 billion has been invested in the development of the national economy. The republic has never before known such a volume of capital investment.

According to the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress, special attention is being paid to the further development of the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and the coal, petroleum, chemical, food and light industries. The complexion of each of the republic's 19 oblasts has changed beyond recognition over this period. The unique Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Katatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak and other territorial-production complexes are developing successfully, and this is promoting the rapid growth of the multisector Kazakhstan industry's quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Over these years more than 220 new industrial enterprises and large shops and production units have been commissioned. Among them are such major enterprises as the Kazakh gas processing plant on the Mangyshlak plateau, the Karaganda TETS-3, the Ust-Kamenogorsk spinning and weaving factory, and the Semipalatinsk worsted-spinning factory.

In his greetings, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently noted two outstanding labor victories of the people of Kazakhstan--the commissioning of Tee Pavlodar oil refinery and of the first stage of the Novodzhambulskiy phosphorus plant. The leading enterprises of the republic's light, food and meat and dairy industries are confidently building up their capacities and broadening the range of products and improving their quality.

Each year our industry sells output over and above the plan worth hundreds of millions of rubles. Thanks to the successful implementation of the party's agrarian policy, Kazakhstan has confidently secured for itself a role as one of the country's biggest grain and stock-rearing bases. In the current 5-year period alone, the republic has twice enraptured the motherland with a billion poods of Kazakhstan grain.

The creation of vast new rice-growing zones in Kzylordinskaya, Chimkentskaya, and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts has transformed the republic into a major producer of rice. The increased yields from irrigated land which have been secured primarily by means of large-scale construction work for irrigation and land-reclamation purposes, and with the aid of further improvements in agrotechnical practices, has made it possible to increase substantially the production and sale to the state of potatoes, vegetables, melon crops, fruits and berries and industrial crops. Land reclamation work is continuing in order to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and to implement Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions. For example, the fullest possible use of the 500km Irtysh-Karaganda canal, which is to be extended to Dzhezkazgan, the building of big aqueducts in the virgin lands, and the reclamation of large new tracts of land in the southern oblasts are of great significance both for agriculture and also for the republic's industry.

Positive changes are also taking place in livestock raising. The numbers of publicly owned cattle and poultry in the republic have increased and the productiveness of the livestock has improved. On the basis of the intensifying process of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, the further strengthening of its material and technical base and the general increase in the power available, the return from all sectors of the republic's agriculture is increasing substantially on the whole.

The development of virgin and long-fallow land was a historic turning point in the new comprehensive and rapid growth of Kazakhstan.

We, the people of Kazakhstan, are proud that during those unforgettable years, the republic's party organization and the exceptionally large-scale and labor-intensive work of opening up land which had been unihabited for centuries were headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding strategist of the virgin-land epic and its organizer and inspirer.

The day is not far off when we shall be celebrating the glorious 25th anniversary of the virgin land. And quite rightfully among the remarkable names of our virgin-land pioneers and heroes we cite the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, author of the book "The Virgin Lands" with a capital T, capital V and capital L, whose very rich experience, political perspicacity, initiative, and energy attracted a following of millions of people, to the glory of the great labor feat which has, together with the conquest of space, become a true sign of our epoch.

The virgin lands have transformed Soviet Kazakhstan into a land with a mighty multi-sector industry and have given new impetus to the unprecedented development of the republic's science, culture and art. For its successes in the development of the national economy, the republic has on two occasions in this 5-year plan period--in 1976 and 1978--been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. On the basis of last year's results these banners were also awarded to 5 Kazakhstan oblasts, 5 cities, 19 rayons, and 75 enterprises and farms. Among the recipients of these awards are Alma-Ata City and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The speaker cordially congratulated the people of Alma-Ata city and oblast on this high and well-deserved assessment of their labor.

The dynamic development of the economy and the appreciable enhancement of its efficiency have made it possible to carry out in the republic, just as throughout the whole country, broad measures for social development and above all the substantial enhancement of the working people's standard of living.

Since the last elections, almost one-fourth of Kazakhstan's population has moved into new accommodations, or else has substantially improved its housing conditions. The network of trade enterprises and public catering and consumer services enterprises is increasing year after year and the network of children's preschool establishments, health establishments and medical treatment centers has expanded.

Public education, science and culture have been further developed. Among the new VUZes opened in the republic are the teaching institute at Dzhezkazagan, the industrial institute at Rudnyy, the agricultural institute at Kustanay, the civil aviation higher school of flying at Aktyubinsk, and others. There are now 53 VUZes and 223 secondary specialized educational establishments in the republic.

What has been done between the elections is the logical results of general well-coordinated work and of the Soviet way of life for which the unity, fraternity and inviolable friendship of the peoples have become the norm. The Kazakh people and all the working people of our multinational republic will continue tirelessly to cherish this friendship and use every effort to strengthen it as one of the most priceless gains of Great October.

In our country, the speaker went on, meetings between voters and their candidate deputies have become a good tradition. A businesslike and principled discussion is being conducted not only about what we have achieved but also about what we still have to do. While paying due tribute to what has been achieved, we have to assess today what has been done primarily from the positions of the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and from the standpoints of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's advice and instructions.

By confidently relying on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and by developing all sectors in every way, it is necessary in industry to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets of the fourth year and of the entire 5-Year Plan as a whole in terms of all technical and economic indicators.

In capital construction it is necessary to pay prime attention to the prompt commissioning and complete assimilation of planned projects and those nearing completion, to enhance the quality of work everywhere, and to successfully fulfill the program for the construction of housing, sociocultural and consumer projects.

In agriculture we must do everything so that, by fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, we may gratify the motherland with the maximum quantity of grain. Increasing grain production has been and still remains one of our central tasks. It is important to insure the confident expansion of output of all types of produce from arable farming and also, particularly, from livestock raising.

It is necessary to achieve not only the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's plan and of the 5-Year Plan as a whole, but also to perceive clearly the prospects for the development of agriculture in each oblast, rayon and farm. We must especially remember that the republic accounts for a substantial proportion of the entire country's production of grain and livestock produce. This makes it incumbent on us to confidently build up production and to pay greater attention to the vital problems of livestock raising.

Much has to be done in the sphere of strengthening the links between science and production and of developing fundamental research in the sphere of the technical, natural and social sciences. It is necessary to constantly improve the activity of the creative unions, to enhance the standard of work of cultural enlightenment establishments, and to improve the cultural and consumer services provided for the working people, especially in the countryside. It is necessary to do everything for the further establishment of the Soviet way of life and for consolidating the friendship of the peoples, and to be merciless with respect to any manifestations of bourgeois and petit-bourgeois ideology and morality which are alien to us.

D.A. Kunayev went on to touch on a number of questions connected directly with the republic's capital city of Alma-Ata--an important center of industry, science, technology and culture--about which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke with special warmth in his book "The Virgin Lands." This assessment places many obligations on us in the successful tackling of current and long-term tasks, the speaker said.

Dwelling on problems of foreign policy, the candidate deputy noted the exceptional fruitfulness of the deeply realistic course which is being unswervingly followed by our party's Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--outstanding politician and statesman of the present era.

Our international policy, which was founded by the great Lenin, is today embodied in the course drawn up by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses which is being consistently pursued. This realistic policy, which in spirit and action accords profoundly with the interests of lasting and irreversible peace, is generating a fervent response among all progressive mankind. Progressive mankind is treating the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives and its positive line with complete understanding.

The Soviet Union is doing everything to exclude war from international relations. The struggle for peace is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. The CPSU is struggling consistently and implacably against international reaction's dangerous maneuvers and for lasting peace on earth. The conduct of the Chinese leadership has recently been assuming particularly monstrous forms, and this conduct in no way conforms with the peoples' peace-loving aspirations.

The treacherous aggression against heroic Vietnam has laid bare once and for all the criminality of the Beijing politicians' hegemonist schemes. Each Soviet person received with a feeling of profound indignation the news of this monstrous attack. In our republic, just as throughout the country, meetings of solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people are now taking place at which the worki g people are unanimously expressing their support for the Soviet Government's statement and demanding the immediate cessation of aggression and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the fraternal country's territory. Together with all progressive mankind, Soviet people are resolutely and unreservedly demanding for all to hear: "Hands off Socialist Vietnam!"

While consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, the Communist Party and Soviet state are at the same time devoting unremitting attention to strengthening the country's defense might and strengthening its heroic armed forces.

In this sense the Red Banner Central Asian Military District and the eastern border district, whose personnel are greeting the forthcoming elections with new achievements in combat and political training, have a special role to play.

We have every reason to say that, together with all the fraternal republics, Soviet Kazakhstan is worthily making its own contribution to strengthening the motherland's international prestige by convincingly showing the advantages of the Soviet way of life, Leninist policy in action and the veracity of our democracy and of the real human rights which are guaranteed by the new constitution and by the whole structure of our system--the most democratic and free on earth.

The political system of real socialism has honorably stood the test of time. The main thing which characterizes this system is the growing role of the party which guarantees real sovereignty of the people, the most profound humanism, real freedom and the most favorable conditions for the all-round development of the individual.

Of course, we are a long way from thinking that everything here is ideal and that we have solved all issues. But we can see our unresolved questions and we shall tackle them confidently, by common efforts, in the interests of the working people whose welfare and peace have always been, are and always will be the supreme goal of our glorious party.

The monolithic unity of the bloc of communists and nonparty people is of very profound meaning: The life, aspirations and concerns of the people are the life, aspirations and concerns of the party! The party and people are approaching the forthcoming elections closely rallied together and with a common aspiration--to augment the successes of our great multinational motherland and of the whole socialist community, to make the life of each working family still better and to make peace on earth more lasting.

As Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out, we are internationalists. Soviet people are internationalists in their attitude toward the workers and all the working people of the world, toward the communist, workers' and revolutionary democratic parties and the oppressed peoples.

We are internationalists in our mutual relations within the country, among our national republics, and within each multinational collective. This is why we cannot allow anyone ever to encroach on something that is most precious to us--the great friendship of the Soviet peoples--in any guise or under any slogan whatever!

By voting in the forthcoming election for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of communists and nonparty people, the people of Alma-Ata and all the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan together with all the Soviet people will demonstrate with new vigor their monolithic unity and cohesion around Lenin's party and its combat staff--the Central Committee.

In conclusion D. A. Kunayev once again wholeheartedly thanked the voters for the high trust placed in him and assured them that he would spare no effort, energy or knowledge in order to honorably justify this trust for the sake of the continued successful implementation of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Chernenko in Kishinev

LD051541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report under rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Strengthening Ties With the Masses and Developing Their Activeness: Voters' Meeting with K. U. Chernenko"]

[Text] The Moldavian working people are greeting the day of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet as a great nationwide holiday. In accordance with established tradition they are striving to mark it with great labor achievements.

On 26 February in the "Oktombriye" Palace the voters of Kishinev's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union met with the candidate deputy for that district--Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by V. K. Kiktenko, first secretary of Kishinev Party Gorkom.

With enthusiasm the participants in the meeting elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The candidate deputy's agent, S. A. Beganskiy, secretary of the Kishinev tractor plant party committee, was called upon to speak. He spoke of K. U. Chernenko's career and called on the voters to vote unanimously on election day for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communist Party members and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by V.T. Stog, seamstress at the "Styaua Roshiye" knitwear production association and delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress; P.P. Botsu, first secretary of the board of the Moldavian Writers' Union; Hero of Socialist Labor G.A. Seletskiy, team leader of the SU-8 industrial construction trust; M.D. Burzakovskaya, worker at the "23 Syezd KPSS" sewn goods factory; N.R. Andronatiy, director of the "50-Letiye SSSR" calculator plant; D.L. Suruzhiu, student at Kishinev University; and Ye.V. Sobor, first secretary of Kishinev's Leninskiy Party Raykom.

The speakers spoke of the unbreakable link between party and people, the constantly strengthening friendship and fraternity between the multinational republics of our great fatherland, and the fact that the Moldavian working people, together with all Soviet people, warmly approve the domestic and foreign policy of our Leninist party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by K.U. Chernenko, who was warmly greeted by the voters. He expressed most cordial gratitude and profound thanks to all the working people's collectives for the high honor of nomination as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. I value and take infinite pride in this trust, the speaker said, and attribute it entirely to the glorious Leninist party and its Central Committee.

Our Soviet elections, the candidate deputy went on, are a festival of the unity of party and people, a triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and a review of the achievements of socialist democracy. On election day all our people--really all the people, young and old, as they say--go to the polling stations. The older people, as it were, pass the baton to the generation coming to replace them, showing them symbolically: This is the path to great human happiness, the path illuminated by bright communist ideals. Follow this path boldly! However, the elections are not only a holiday but also a great nationwide discussion of urgent matters and plans.

These elections are the first since the new USSR Constitution came into force. Its adoption by the country's Supreme Soviet was preceded by nationwide discussion, which enriched not only the country's fundamental law itself but also the practice of socialist democracy. There is every reason for saying that the new constitution is the fruit of the political activeness of millions, an expression of the Soviet people's loyalty to the cause of communism and their confidence in the triumph of that great cause.

The constitution endows every Soviet person with broad rights and freedoms. It materially reinforces these rights so that they become a reality, so as to insure the strict implementation of the principle of equality for all Soviet people and to open up to everyone equal opportunities for revealing their capabilities and making use of their talents.

The task now lies in making full use of the potential invested in the fundamental law and encouraging Soviet people to play a deeper, day-to-day part in the leadership and management of state and society. It is from this position that we assess the development of Soviet democracy and ways of further improving it. For us, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, that which serves the interests of the people and the interests of socialist building is democratic.

The businesslike assured nature of the election campaign which has been launched and the high exactingness and self-criticism which mark election events make it possible to say that the new constitution has given a powerful stimulus to the development of our people's power.

Before leaving for Kishinev I again analyzed the fulfillment of your instructions and wishes put forward during the preparations for the last elections. These instructions, as you remember, were primarily concerned with our continuing to develop the material basis on which the communist society is growing, strengthening and developing our state system and democracy, improving the people's material prosperity and insuring peace so as to be able to build communism in tranquility. I also remembered your other instructions, about building a hospital, housing and certain cultural institutions in Kishinev.

I think you will agree, comrades, that our party, which has published its new election program, its address, can confidently tell the people: Everything the party outlined before the last elections has been carried out.

The results of the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan testify eloquently to the correctness of the course mapped out by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union's economic potential has increased tremendously. National income--the most general indicator of national economic achievements and potentials--has increased by more than R48 billion the last 3 years. We have created a production potential equal to that possessed by the country at the beginning of the sixties.

The speaker went on to speak of the major construction projects of the 10th 5-Year Plan. These impressive projects, he noted, are being erected by the heroic working class, by those who are creating our motherland's might. Honor and glory to them!

The whole world knows of our achievements in the spheres of science, education and culture. The USSR is a country of total literacy. One in every four workers in modern world science is a Soviet scientist.

In these years Soviet literature, including Moldavian literature, has created many works which assert the noble communist ideals and high moral principles of the Soviet way of life.

In the important field of the communist education of the working people and our young people, a large detachment of the people's intelligentsia works selflessly and with enthusiasm: teachers, VUZ teachers, writers, artists, musicians. Their noble labor arouses a feeling of profound gratitude among all the soviet people.

The party's attention, the speaker continued, is constantly focussed on questions of further developing agricultural production in accordance with the decisions of party congresses and the CPSU Central Committee March and July plenums, major measures are being implemented to transform agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy and to transfer it to an industrial footing. This is particularly relevant to you, comrades, since the Moldavian working people are skillfully introducing leading ideas into the organization and technology of agricultural production and are changing it profoundly in a whole series of directions.

The highest aim of socialist social production is to satisfy Soviet people's material and cultural requirements. A huge, constantly increasing social consumption fund is used for the Soviet person's benefit. The state uses this fund to extend the material guarantees of citizens' constitutional rights, such as the right to education, health care and leisure and material security in old age, to provide maternity care and to meet many other requirements.

This year the implementation of one of the most important measures in the social program will be completed--increasing the wages and salaries of workers in the non-material sphere--and as a result 31 million people's wages will rise.

As before, unremitting attention is devoted to improving the working people's housing conditions. A quantity of housing sufficient for a city of 500,000 inhabitants in now being erected in the country in less than a month. In the years between elections 54 million Soviet citizens celebrated housewarmings. Nearly every family has been granted an individual apartment. Payment for accommodations in our country is minimal and has remained unchanged for more than 50 years.

Every city, like every person, has its own history, its own destiny. Our ancient Kishinev, in its many years of development, has met with various events but has never been so beautiful and bright as today. Its destiny has never before been so happy as it is now. Kishinev, as they say, has grown before our very eyes, but today the city looks to be heading for an even more splendid future.

The rate and scale of housing construction is clearly visible. In the period between elections 1.36 million square meters of housing has been constructed and commissioned in the Moldavian capital. Some 23,000 families have received new apartments.

Today the Soviet person lives better than ever before, K.U. Chernenko went on to say. This is an indisputable fact, an obvious reality. At the same time the party and state take into consideration the fact that the population's demand for a number of consumer goods is still not fully satisfied, product quality needs improving, and product mix must be extended. There are serious omissions in consumer services. All the necessary measures are being adopted to eliminate these shortcomings.

There is not the least doubt that we will resolve the tasks outlined by the party and cope with existing difficulties. And the better work is organized at every industrial and agricultural enterprise, in every institution, institute and laboratory and in every sector and place of work, the more quickly we will achieve this. The strictest discipline-labir and technological, exactingness toward oneself, mutual assistance and collaboration--will soon produce positive results. We say that all the wealth created by the people's labor returns to the people. If we can increase this wealth quickly, then the prosperity of every family and working person will also increase quickly.

We owe all our successes and achievements in socioeconomic and public life to the CPSU's leading role and the party's profoundly scientific approach to the tasks of communist building, the candidate deputy continued. The decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee are of great political significance.

Many CPSU documents in recent years have been devoted to problems of party and soviet building. They stress that the management of the complex processes of creation and the scientific crystallization of the laws governing the stage of developed socialism and the transition to communism are associated in the closest possible way with the day-to-day practice of party and soviet work and with improving the style, forms and methods of activity of party and Soviet organs.

Many topical problems of CPSU theory and practice have been raised by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his works. Leonid Ilich's books have enriched the party's ideological treasurehouse. They again stress the importance for our cause of drawing ideas and inspiration from the abundant source of the people's wisdom, constantly strengthening ties with the masses and relying on them. High ideological convictions, selflessness in labor, initiative, sincerity, the readiness to be always in the thick of events, in the most difficult sector--these are qualities without which it is impossible to worthily bear the title of leading fighter for communism.

It is necessary to preserve and develop our glorious traditions, remember our heroic history, and make these traditions and heroism relevent and attractive for young people. We owe our achievements today and our motherland's might to the selflessness of several generations of revolutionaries. We also owe them to those remarkable enthusiasts who embarked on the first watch of the first Soviet 5-year plan 50 years ago.

An example of how quickly it is possible to rise to the heights of prosperity under socialism is provided by the Moldavian SSR--one of the young republics of the land of the Soviets. Socialism brought it not only liberation, but also national rebirth. During Moldavia's years as part of the united family of Soviet peoples, an equal among equals, it has proved itself a reliable link in the great and indestructible USSR. Soviet Socialist Moldavia is a model of the successful implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy.

Moldavia today is a republic with highly developed industry, modern agricultural production, leading science and socialist culture. And of course the tremendous selfless labor of communists and millions of Soviet people is invested in all these successes and achievements of the republic. I think I am expressing everyone's opinion when I say that the Moldavian party organization has always been a combat detachment of our multimillion strong party of like-minded communists, that it has been, is and will remain the reliable support of its Leninist Central Committee.

The working people of Soviet Moldavia are proud that in the postwar years of the republic's formation its party organization was headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. He invested great efforts in the difficult cause of developing the republic and educating its cadres. His characteristic and inherent features--a feeling for what is new, dynamism in work, a high sense of responsibility, profound trust in cadres, discipline in everything, great and small, and scope in work--were introduced into the life and practice of the party organization of the then young Moldavian Republic.

It is gratifying to note that much of what was introduced into work then is not only being applied now but augmented, improved and developed.

Despite his tremendous workload Comrade L.I. Brezhnev constantly inquires about the republic's affairs and frequently meets with its people. It was a great event for the Moldavian working people when on the eve of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev again visited the republic. He met and talked with the party, soviet and economic aktiv, discussing a wide range of questions in Soviet Moldavia's economic and social development, and drew the republican leaders' attention to unresolved questions and existing reserves.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations are of tremendous political and economic significance for the republic's further socioeconomic development. And judging by the enthusiasm and high sense of responsibility with which they have been received by the communists and all working people of Moldavia, there can be no doubt that these instructions and recommendations will be implemented.

Those present greeted with tumultuous applause the cordial greetings and wishes for new victories, happiness and new labor successes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committees which K.U. Chernenko conveyed.

The speaker devoted particular attention to questions of further improving the political system of Soviet society. The new stage in the development of our socialist democracy, he stressed, is most brilliantly and comprehensively reflected in the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of union and autonomous republics. They crystallize our experience of socialist building, define in concretized form the main characteristics and peculiarities of the society of developed socialism, and open up still wider horizons for implementing genuine people's power.

These historic enactment will live a still fuller life if every article is strictly implemented at every level of management, from the highest to the lowest, and when the machinery for organically combining constitutional norms with the practice of life is operating efficiently. This machinery consists in increasing the role of labor collectives and publicizing the work of soviets, state organs and public organizations, attentively examining working people's proposals and statements, developing criticism, and much more.

The Communist Party will continue to work consistently on further improving the activity of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations and labor collectives. Increasing significance will be attached to intensifying control over the strict fulfillment of party directives and state laws at all levels of the party and state apparatus and to the strictest observance of discipline and law and order.

Our democracy in action means the right of every citizen, every collective and every republic to participate in resolving questions in the life of society, to struggle against deviations from the norms and principles of socialist community life, to criticize shortcomings and to participate actively in eliminating them. For Soviet citizens to be able to enjoy their rights in full, the party has always shown daily concern for improving the forms of the people's representation and people's control over the activity of organs of power and administration. Here everything is geared toward harmoniously combining the personal interests of citizens and the interests of the whole people--the interests of building a communist society.

Nationwide discussions of the most important party and state documents, active participation by working people in the elaboration and creative implementation of economic and social plans, in the activity of the detachment of more than 2 million people's deputies, in nationwide socialist competition, in various public creative organizations--these are only some of the forms of mass activity.

In this connection, K.U. Chernenko said, I would like to dwell on certain aspects of the work of the administrative apparatus as one of the most important means of further improving the country's political and economic life. Demands on the apparatus have increased considerably. The administration of society's affairs and the work of the administrative apparatus must be raised to a new, higher level. The administrative system and its daily practice must insure the greatest possible scope for the development of production forces and for further improving social relations and must have the maximum effective influence on the life of the state and society.

Modern demands on the work of the administrative apparatus are above all demands on its people. From the workers in the front line, in party and soviet work, we demand a broad political outlook, exceptional specialized knowledge, and the ability to insure purposeful, concrete and effective leadership.

The party and soviet workers must be able to take in all aspects and phenomena, distinguish the important from the unimportant, the main aspect from the secondary, the general from the particular, and to analyze and generalize. This is important in order to forestall errors. V.I. Lenin stressed: "...In order to manage, it is necessary to be competent, to know fully and accurately all production conditions, to know the techniques of that production at its present-day level, and to have a certain level of scientific education." The importance and topicality of this instruction of Lenin's can hardly be exaggerated.

The present-day administrative apparatus is faced with the task of combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the potentials of the society of developed socialism. Today high political awareness, a Marxist-Leninist education, professional training and the desire to constantly improve one's knowledge and master modern methods have become compulsory qualities for leading workers in the party and state apparatus.

The administrative apparatus is an important link between the party, state and people. In our everyday life it is frequently identified, as it were, with the state. This widespread and quite understandable view must be reckoned with, always remembering: A prejudiced approach to the examination within the apparatus of any question, a formalistic attitude to someone's destiny, bureaucracy and red tape, which can still be encountered in dealings with this or that administrative organ--all this casts a shadow not only on this or that leader or organization but on our soviet democracy as a whole. Such is the measure--the great measure--of the responsibility of every administrative level and every worker within it.

Our party devoutly preserves the Leninist tradition: At the most crucial moments it appeals to the people to become more active and increase work intensity, explains the next tasks to the working people, seeks additional new potential with them and puts them into action. We communists always remember V.I. Lenin's noteworthy precept: "Live in the thick of things. Know the sentiments. Know everything. Understand the masses. Know how to approach them. Earn their absolute trust." This Leninist instruction reveals in a concise, almost synoptic form of tactics and strategy of the party's work among the masses and contains a program for deepening the party's close, organic link with the people. Close ties with the masses are the best cure for any manifestations of bureaucracy. V.I. Lenin again wrote about this, saying that the struggle against the bureaucratic distortion of Soviet organization is backed up by the Soviets' firm ties with the working people and the flexibility and elasticity of these ties.

Analyzing modern international problems, the candidate deputy stressed: World peace has become more reliable. Our country's international position is firmer than ever. The Soviet Union's efforts and constructive proposals aimed at deepening detente, reducing the numerical strength of armies and armaments, cutting military budgets and thus strengthening international security at a lower level of military confrontation meet with the approval and support of all the planet's progressive forces. In other words, the impressive peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th party congresses is being steadily implemented, and there is no more sacred cause for us than preserving peace.

K.U. Chernenko went on: The Soviet people reacted with deep anger and indignation to the news that on 17 February 1979 the Beijing chauvinists carried out aggression against Vietnam. This brazen attack is a direct challenge to mankind's conscience and openly and flagrantly flouts the elementary norms of international law.

Soviet people angrily condemn Beijing's criminal act of great-power violence against Socialist Vietnam and unanimously support the Soviet Government statement. We resolutely demand an end to the aggression and the speedy withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. The Soviet Union will fulfill the commitments assumed under the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam.

In censuring Beijing's aggression against peace-loving Vietnam, we do not identify the Chinese people with the present Beijing ruling clique, whose actions are inflicting countless sufferings on China itself and disgracing its revolution. Sooner or later the Chinese people will reject with contempt the present Maoist rulers.

"Hands off Socialist Vietnam!" "Shame on the Beijing aggressors!"--that is the cry now proclaimed by all honorable people in the world.

Soviet people look to the future with optimism, the speaker said in conclusion. They know that all the CPSU and the Soviet state's activity is aimed at promoting the good of man.

The monolithic cohesion of the party and people shows that the entire Soviet people, many millions strong, live by united interests and common aims and tasks. That is why all the working people and the entire Soviet people unanimously support the indestructible electoral bloc of Communist Party members and nonparty people, proven by decades of struggle and labor, and its deeply humane, truly noble election platform.

Ahead of us lies great creative labor aimed at insuring that our daring plans are implemented, that life becomes more beautiful and fuller, and that there is always a peaceful sky over the peoples' heads. All the experience of the six decades since October indicates that we are on the correct path. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, closely rallied around the Leninist party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding politician L.I. Brezhnev are marching toward new victories.

During his stay in Kishinev K.U. Chernenko had a talk with Moldavian leaders, touching on a wide range of questions of improving production efficiency and work quality in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and insuring the fulfillment of economic and social development plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Great attention was directed to the implementation of the program elaborated by the party for improving the people's material and cultural living standards.

K.U. Chernenko met with leading workers of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on questions of party organizational work.

The candidate deputy visited the Moldavian exhibition of national economic achievements and certain enterprises, where he inquired about the working people's conditions of work, life and leisure. He was accompanied by: I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; K.F. Ilyashenko, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.K. Grossu, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers; and V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of Kishinev Party Gorkom.